

THE TIMES

TOMORROW

Pulled together... With elections imminent, Peter Nichols looks at the accomplishments of Turkey's military leader, Kenan Evren... falling apart Muslim north v Christian south: the new conflict looming in Sudan... Drawing... All the fixtures for the first round of the FA Cup... the Princess Line If the coat fits, wear it - Suzy Menkes on winter wear with a swagger

Police draw up code of ethics

A code of professional ethics to maintain public confidence in the police is being drawn up, Sir Kenneth Newman, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, has announced. His remarks came after the publication of a report which showed doubts among Londoners about the behaviour of police. Page 3

Optimism on economy

The London Business School has forecast sustained economic recovery with 2 1/2 per cent growth in 1984 and 1985, falling unemployment and 6 per cent inflation. The latest CBI survey, however, is expected to be more cautious in its optimism. Page 15

Murder charge

Two men aged 33 and 31, are due to appear before magistrates today charged with the murder of Mrs Adrienne Hill, a Bristol solicitor's wife.

Computer link

A school in Bracknell, Berkshire, is opening a computer unit with links to databanks all over the world. It will be the first direct international communications link using Prestel. Page 3

Phalange stand

Shaikh Pierre Gemayel, founder of Lebanon's Phalangist party, will insist at the Geneva talks that getting foreign troops out of the country must be the priority. Page 6

Solidarity call

With the amnesty for opponents of General Jaruzelski about to expire, the Solidarity underground called for protest demonstrations throughout November. Page 7

Blood dispute

Health unions are preventing the supply of free blood to a new private hospital in Glasgow because they fear the blood may be sold to patients. Page 2

Kaunda again

President Kaunda of Zambia has been sworn in for a fifth term in office. He received 93 per cent of votes cast in last week's election. Page 5

TV film 'wrong'

British Nuclear Fuels has rejected claims of high levels of child cancer near its Windscale plant, to be made in a television programme tomorrow. Child leukaemia, page 4

Phone strikes

Industrial action against the privatization of British Telecom is to spread to Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester and Swansea with engineers being called out on selective strike. Page 2

Clean sweep

British horses filled the first three places in the Prix Royal-Oak (French St Leger) at Longchamp, Old Country beating Band by a neck with Another Sam third. Report, page 19

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Letters: On radioactive waste, from Mr D R Cope, health service, from Mr N P Hepworth, and others; naming of third parties, from Mr K Morgan. Leading articles: Nato and the Caribbean; Remembrance. Features, pages 8-10

The insignificance of Andropov's missile offer; Robert Fisk previews the Lebanon reconciliation talks; why Reagan might regret Grenada. Spectrum: buildups of the empire builders. Modern Times: collectors cornered. Obituary, page 12

Otto Messner; Dr Walter Levitt

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West 'cannot just walk into other countries'

Thatcher comes off the fence

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The full extent of the rift in Anglo-American relations over the invasion of Grenada was made public yesterday by the Government's response to the invasion. Mrs Margaret Thatcher declared that the West could not just march into other countries when things happened in them which they did not like and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, said the United States action could not be justified. In what amounted to a change of tone in the Government's response to the invasion, which it had been reluctant to condemn outright last week, the Prime Minister told an estimated audience of 25 million listeners on the BBC World Service: "If you are going to pronounce a new law that wherever Communism reigns against the will of the people... the United States shall enter, then we are going to have really terrible wars in the world."



The Prime Minister answering a question from a listener in the programme yesterday (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

US troops mop up as Grenada confronts uncertain future

From Trevor Fishlock, Bridgetown, Barbados

As American troops yesterday pushed into the hills and forests of Grenada in pursuit of the remnants of Cuban forces, an interim administration was being formed and the Grenadian army disbanded. The islanders are hopeful that their country can be led from turmoil but they know the political difficulties are immense. Sir Paul Scoon, the Governor-General and representative of the British Crown, made his first broadcast to the island's 110,000 people since American forces and a Caribbean unit invaded last week.

He said there would be an early return to full constitutional government. In the next few days he will appoint a representative body to govern the country and prepare for elections. He emphasized there would be no politicians in this interim administration. Sir Paul, who was rescued from his official residence during the invasion, deplored the killing of Maurice Bishop, the former Prime Minister, and the takeover by the People's Revolutionary Army.

These events, he said, had so horrified Grenadians, the Caribbean and other countries that "certain Caribbean states, with the support of the USA, decided to come to our aid in the restoration of order." "Intervention by foreign troops is the last thing one would want for one's country. But, in our case, it has happened in deteriorating circumstances respectful to the vast majority of the people of Grenada." Sir Paul said the islanders welcomed the troops as a positive and decisive step. He thanked the Americans and other states for intervening and called on members of the People's Army to surrender their weapons "prior to the formal disbandment of the army". General Hudson Austin, the revolutionary leader, was on the run and being hunted yesterday. He is thought to be in the jungle and there is a story that he has a woman hostage with him. Mr Bernard Coard, the former Deputy Prime Minister, who helped to overthrow Mr Bishop, was captured in St George's the island's capital. He was hiding in a house with his wife, two children and Mr Selwyn Strachan, the former Information Minister and another ringleader in the toppling of Mr Bishop. The leaders of the revolution are despised by many islanders and, significantly, a Grenadian told American Marines where Mr Coard was hiding and led them there. They surrounded the house, which had an armoured troop carrier parked outside, and called on those inside to surrender. There was no shooting and Mr Coard, his wife and Mr Strachan were taken into custody. Grenadians show their contempt for the likes of Mr Coard by pinching their cheeks and saying they would like to tear General Austin and Mr Coard to pieces. Leaders of Caribbean countries are meeting in Bridgetown to assess developments in Grenada and consider who might be in the interim administration and how soon.

Most Americans accept President's judgment

From Nicholas Ashford Washington

The success of the US-led invasion of Grenada and particularly President Reagan's justification of it in his televised address on Thursday night - has gained the wide spread approval of the American public, with many people contrasting the resoluteness shown by Mr Reagan with former President Carter's indecisiveness during the Iranian hostage crisis. Despite international condemnation of the invasion, and the strong reservations voiced by many congressmen and the media the New York Times said yesterday "a paranoid hully", a series of opinion polls published over the weekend show that the average American shares neither this sense of outrage nor of doubt. A poll carried out by The Washington Post-ABC News shows that 65 per cent of those questioned favoured the invasion compared with 27 per cent against.

Support for the action rose from 52 per cent to 65 per cent after President Reagan's justification of the attack on the grounds that it was necessary to save American lives and prevent the island becoming a Soviet-Cuban military bastion. An even more impressive, if less scientific, measure of support for the President was provided in a straw poll carried out by the ABC News Nightline programme, which recorded and eight-to-ooo majority in favour of American intervention. Of a total of 565,000 telephone calls - the greatest number received on a call-in poll since the 1980 debate between Mr Reagan and Mr Carter - 502,000 were in favour of the attack and only 63,000 against. A poll taken by The New York Times-CBS News before the President's broadcast showed even then a majority of Americans supported his decision to use force. But there was a greater degree of confusion about whether this was the best course of action. For the President, undoubtedly the most important message to emerge from these polls is that the invasion of Grenada appears to have largely dispelled the sense of unease that was building up about the continued presence of American troops in Lebanon in the wake of last Sunday's bomb, which killed at least 230 US servicemen there. Although popular support for the President over Lebanon is significantly lower than it is on Grenada, his eloquent explanation on Thursday night of why it was necessary to keep US Marines in Beirut raised public approval for his action overnight from 41 per cent to 52 per cent, according to The Washington Post-ABC poll. Continued on back page, col 5



Child victim: A young girl injured in the earthquake is carried by a nurse at an Erzurum village.

Turkish earthquake toll may reach 1,000

From Rasit Gardilek, Ankara

The death toll in the earthquake in eastern Turkey has risen to 495, Turkish television reported last night. There were 316 injured being treated in hospitals in the area. The report said the authorities feared an even higher toll. Local officials suggested it could exceed 1,000. The earthquake, measuring six on the Richter scale, struck at 4.5am GMT, catching most of the victims in their beds. Of the bodies recovered so far, most were in villages in Erzurum province, some 550 miles from here, with others coming from villages in Kars province, further east. Landslips blocked the railway and several roads in the area, preventing military and civilian rescue teams from reaching at least three villages. The dispatch of relief aid was also affected, although Turkish Red Crescent officials said tents, blankets and other emergency supplies had been airlifted to the area. The martial law authorities in the region have forbidden the population in the disaster area from covering their homes for 24 hours. They are having to stay in the open in rain and near freezing temperatures. Hospitals in the provincial centre of Erzurum were crowded. The Chamber of Geology Engineers here pointed out that 92 per cent of the country's territory was on one of the most active earthquake belts in the world and called for comprehensive measures to avoid frequent costly disasters. More than 48,000 people have been killed in Turkey in the past 60 years in earthquakes, mostly in eastern and south-eastern Anatolia.

Kirkpatrick accuses Europe

From Our Own Correspondent Washington

Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, the American representative at the UN yesterday accused European nations of being insensitive to Washington's security concerns and implicitly criticized Britain for its failure to support the invasion of Grenada after the US had backed Britain during the Falklands conflict. On a television programme, she said European nations were principally allied to the US on matters that concern the defence of Europe. "They do not necessarily show very much sensitivity to US security concerns in other regions," she said, pointing out that the US did not necessarily approve their policies in other parts of the world. Asked if she could explain why Britain failed to back the US after it had supported Britain over the Falklands, she replied: "Frankly, I find that rather difficult to explain..." She argued that Americans tended to have "a somewhat sentimental picture" of relations with their European allies.

Andropov's cold fuels speculation

From Richard Owen Moscow

The disclosure that Mr Yuri Andropov is suffering from a cold was intended to dampen speculation about the Soviet leader's health but it has had the opposite effect. The front page of Pravda yesterday carried a message from Mr Andropov to a Moscow conference of "world physicians for the prevention of nuclear war". In it he told the conference chairman, Dr Evgeny Chazov of Russia and Professor Bernard Lown of the United States, that he had followed the proceedings, "but regrettably a cold prevented me from meeting you personally in Moscow". He affirmed Moscow's dedication to peace, adding: "we are prepared for radical solutions, the ball is in the other side's court."

The admission that a leader is ill with a cold might seem unremarkable, if not trivial, in many systems, but in Russia references to the poor health of Kremlin leaders are extremely rare. Last week Dr Chazov, who is Mr Andropov's personal surgeon, said privately that the Soviet leader was "not seriously ill". Mr Andropov, who is 69, has not been seen in public for two-and-a-half months. He is diabetic and suffers from kidney and heart ailments. Speculation about his health was sparked off last week by the cancellation of his trip to Bulgaria. Informed sources said he had also been due to visit Georgia at the weekend. There have been persistent rumours of a Warsaw Pact Summit in Moscow, but East European sources say it will not take place as long as Mr Andropov's health is uncertain. Andropov's offer, page 10

Kinnock team is centre right

By Our Political Reporter

Nearly all the top posts in Mr Neil Kinnock's Shadow Cabinet, which will be announced formally today, are to go to figures on the centre-right of the Labour Party.

Mr Roy Hattersley, the party's deputy leader, is to take over as shadow chancellor from Mr Peter Shore, who is to combine the posts of shadow trade and industry secretary and shadow leader of the Commons. Mr Gerald Kaufman is to become shadow home secretary and Mr Denis Healey will remain shadow foreign secretary.

Mr John Smith is to take over as shadow employment secretary, an appointment which will be welcomed by senior union leaders who regard him as the ideal candidate to lead the fight against the Government's latest union reform legislation.

Dr John Cunningham, elected to the Shadow Cabinet for the first time, receives the highest promotion of all. He is to take over the post of environment spokesman, formerly held by Mr Kaufman.

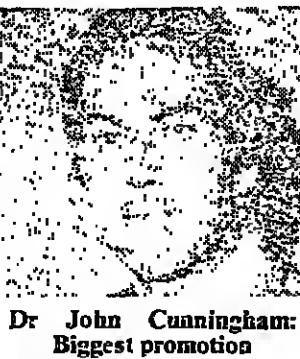
Dr Cunningham, one of the most impressive Commons performers in the parliamentary party, finished fifth in the Shadow Cabinet elections.

Mr Kinnock has handed the sensitive decision over the defence portfolio by leaving Mr John Silkin in place. Mr Silkin was re-elected to the Shadow Cabinet in seventh position despite being left of the left-wing Tribune "side", and it is assumed that he received backing from centre-right MPs.

Mr Shore, who had been reluctant to give up his former post, presented Mr Kinnock with a delicate problem in his first allocation of senior portfolios.

Despite his poor result in the leadership contest, Mr Shore was generally seen as having fought an impressive campaign and confirmation that his standing among MPs had not diminished came with the shadow cabinet elections, in which he finished in third place. He was anxious not to take a new job which would be seen as a serious demotion and has clearly been satisfied.

By also securing the shadow Commons leader post, formerly held by Mr Silkin, he will have further entrenched his authority in the parliamentary party.



Dr John Cunningham: Biggest promotion

Advertisement for Jaeger-LeCoultre watches. Text: 'Fashion in Time The 150th Anniversary Exhibition of Jaeger-LeCoultre at Garrard, November 2nd - 12th.' Includes an image of a pocket watch and contact information for Garrard Jewellers.

Advertisement for Andropov's cold. Text: 'Andropov's cold fuels speculation From Richard Owen Moscow' followed by a detailed article about the Soviet leader's health.



# Phones strike spreads as Mercury appeals against blacking

Industrial action against the sale of British Telecom is to spread to five cities today, in an effort to put increased pressure on the Government.

The Post Office Engineering Union, which has mainly concentrated on disrupting communications in London, has called on strike strategic staff in Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Swansea and Glasgow.

The escalation of the dispute comes after speculation that the flotation of 51 per cent of BT may be postponed. A central aim of the action was to make the sell-off less attractive to the Government and potential investors.

The switch in tactics also comes on the day that Mercury, the private communications company, appeals against a High Court decision which backed the union's right to refuse to connect the new commercial system to the public network.

The fresh disruption, with the exception of Glasgow, will affect the maintenance of the new PABX switchboards normally installed in business offices. It is not meant to disrupt services to the public, the union said.

British Telecom said yesterday that it would do its best to maintain service. Some board members are sceptical about the support for regional action, but the union says that the initiative for further disruption came partly from outside London.

The union, conscious of its actions having had a minimal effect on telecommunications in the capital, says that management will find it more difficult to cope with the new stoppages.

The union said yesterday: "British Telecom has trained a limited number of engineers to work on the new switchboards so they will have difficulty in getting other staff or management to cope with the breakdowns."

The strike in Glasgow will seek to disrupt the maintenance of an old telephone exchange which is prone to technical faults.

The union executive is due to meet British Telecom board members later today, when the threatened dismissal of an estimated 39 union members for taking action will be discussed. POEU leaders will be discussing the situation again tomorrow. The management has threatened to dismiss the 39 unless the union withdraws its campaign of action at its reconvened annual conference next Monday.

It is likely that British Telecom will dismiss all the 2,000 or more union members involved in the dispute unless significant concessions are made.

But any climbdown by the union executive or the conference is unlikely and with another 24-hour strike in London planned this week by the Union of Communication Workers, the dispute is likely to continue.

The British Telecommunications Union Committee, which represents six British Telecom groups, started its £200,000 press campaign against the sell-off at the weekend.

Health Service unions have cut off supplies of blood to a new private hospital because they fear the blood may be sold to patients or shipped abroad.

The £10m Ross Hall Hospital in Glasgow, owned by American Medical International, is due to accept patients paying up to £190 a day on November 7. It is expected to need 30 pints of blood a day from the Blood Transfusion Service.

But the health unions, backed by the Transport and General Workers Union, are preventing shipment of blood to the 101-bed hospital until the owners sign a contract not to sell it to patients or ship it to other private hospitals in Britain or abroad.

The unions are also demanding that the administration cost of the blood should be recovered from AML.

The "understanding" between the company and the Common Services Agency, which administers and distributes blood, was described by union officers as "totally inadequate".

Mr Gordon Greig, of ASTMS, said: "This is the first profit-making private hospital in Scotland and we have no way of monitoring what happens to the blood."

He said the unions were totally opposed to blood, which was supplied free, being subsequently sold to patients by private hospitals. Donors were continually seeking assurances that their blood would not be sold and the whole issue threatened the future of the Blood Transfusion Service.

Mr Greig accused the Common Services Agency of effectively offering to subsidize Ross Hall by £1,000 a day by not insisting on a legally binding contract.

It is understood that the CSA is sympathetic to the union cause and no blood will be supplied until the dispute is resolved.

The director of Ross Hall, Mr Stuart Byron, denied that the hospital intended to sell blood and said he would be prepared to sign a contract to that effect. But he objected to the CSA imposing a charge for blood.

Last night the hospital began to make alternative arrangements for acquiring blood.

Conservative backbench MPs about the Government's approach are adding to the pressures.

Mr Kenneth Baker, the Minister for Information Technology at the Department of Trade and Industry, who is responsible for the day-to-day handling of the issue, has acknowledged that the existing deadline is tight.

The department said last night: "The Government is continuing with its intention to go for a sale in 1984. We have not been given any indication that this is an impossible target to achieve."

The Treasury is expected to press strongly for completion on schedule because the proceeds are seen as a key element in the Chancellor's strategy.

# Hospital to be refused supply of blood

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Old timer: Mr Brian Moore and his wife Ruth will be on the road in next Sunday's London to Brighton rally in the oldest privately-owned car ever to enter - an 1891 Panhard or Levasior. It is steered by tiller, ignition is by Bunsen burner and top speed is 11 mph. Photograph by Bob Seymour.

## Commentary

### Geoffrey Smith

The SDP and the Liberals have reached agreement on the wording of a reasoned amendment which will enable them to vote together at the end of today's House of Commons debate on cruise missiles. This may be regarded as a smart political move on the part of Dr Owen who has been accustomed to describe as "fudge and muddle" - or possibly both.

It is certainly a political advantage that Alliance MPs are not now expected to be marching into different lobbies on such a critical issue. If that had happened, as seemed likely only a few days ago, the Alliance would have been exposed to ridicule. As had Labour, it would have been said that the SDP and Liberal MPs have settled for nothing more than a superficial tactical manoeuvre. The amendment is designed not to express agreement but to conceal disagreement. The Alliance has managed to come together only by ducking the issue.

Should cruise missiles be deployed in this country or not? The amendment does not say. It declares that NATO should continue to negotiate at Geneva "without weakening its bargaining position"; a new initiative from the United States in the Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces talks; and urges the British Government to negotiate for a dual key system for any cruise missiles based in this country.

Serious difference on defence

But none of those propositions provides any reason for the Alliance failing to take a position on the basic question of deployment. Dr Owen told the SDP conference at Salford last month that if the party "made a decision to reject cruise missiles purely and simply on the issue of the dual key... the electorate would see it as a cynical way of treating one of the most crucial defence decisions that has faced this country for many years".

So that cannot be a reason for delaying a decision, unless Dr Owen is prepared to eat his words with quite remarkable speed.

Nor is there any development that could take place at Geneva that would render deployment unnecessary, unless there was to be a zero option agreement. Any other agreement would permit the siting of some cruise missiles in Britain. The Alliance does not, reasonably enough, have the slightest confidence in the possibility of a zero option agreement in the near future. So what justification can there be for delaying a decision?

Apart from narrow political calculation, that is. For some time it has been evident that Dr Owen has been preparing the SDP to accept cruise missiles, while Mr Steel has been preparing the Liberals to reject them.

It reflects a wider and more serious difference between the two parties on defence. They are agreed in opposing Trident. But the approach of the Social Democrats is generally more robust, while within the Liberal Party there is an undertow of unilateralist sentiment.

Even on Trident there may be disagreements ahead, because in his speech to the Liberals at Harrogate Dr Owen implied that by the time the next government takes office in about 1987 so much money may already have been spent on the programme that it might make no sense to cancel it.

# Owen seeks nuclear identity for Europe

Dr David Owen yesterday called for the development of a firm European identity within Nato, covering conventional and nuclear defence and disarmament.

The Social Democratic Party leader said it was no longer credible to argue that such a development would weaken the American commitment or create strains within Nato. The nature, if not the content, of the American commitment had been changing and the strains existed already, he said.

Dr Owen, who was delivering the Gulbenkian Foundation lecture in Lisbon, said: "One does not have to succumb to the current anti-American and predominant anti-Reagan European mood to conclude sadly that the post-war absolute European confidence in the United States has gone. Many Europeans totally convinced of Nato's value now openly express their anxiety about United States decision-making."

He said that the automatic American political dominance of the Nato forum, justifiable in the aftermath of the Second World War, was no longer underpinned by the weight of its contribution to collective European defence.

Dr Owen said it would be "an act of political masochism" to embark again on the pursuit of a specifically European defence force, which would be doomed to fail. But he should not ignore the slow but steady progress made in developing a European security identity.

# Guards for wanted man

Police protection has been extended to several people throughout Britain as the search for Arthur Hutchinson continued yesterday.

The man wanted for questioning in connection with a triple murder in Sheffield last week. The police have described him as very dangerous, a karate black belt who should not be approached by the public.

A South Yorkshire police spokesman said yesterday that several people who Mr Hutchinson, aged 42, might wish to contact were being guarded "round the clock".

Among them is Miss Nicki Laitner, aged 18, the only survivor when an intruder broke into her family's home during the early hours of last Monday. Mr Basil Laitner, his wife Avril and their son Richard were stabbed to death.

It is now known that Mr Hutchinson, sought by police since he escaped from Selby police station a month ago, spent two days last week at a guest house in Worksop, Nottinghamshire, 22 miles away from the Laitner home. While he was there he kept fit by jogging.

The police said that Mr Hutchinson arrived at the guest house less than six hours after the bodies of the Laitners had been discovered and left the following Wednesday.

They believe that he suffered a possibly severe injury to his right leg in his escape from Selby police station. He left bloodstained bandages in the guest house.

When he was last seen he was wearing a dark blue velvet jacket, light blue shirt, blue tie and grey trousers. He also had a turquoise track suit, blue-grey running shoes and a check shirt.

South Yorkshire's Assistant Chief Constable, Mr Bob Goslin, said yesterday that Mr Eddie McGee, the survival expert who helped track down the police killer Barry Prudom, and who knows Mr Hutchinson, had offered his services (the Press Association reports).

# Britain 'does not need Trident strike power'

There are said to be at least 10 possible alternative options to the Trident submarine-launched missile system for the modernization of the British independent nuclear deterrent and the capital cost of some of them could be £6,000m less than the cost of Trident.

These are among the conclusions of a study prepared for the Aberdeen University Centre for Defence Studies, published today.

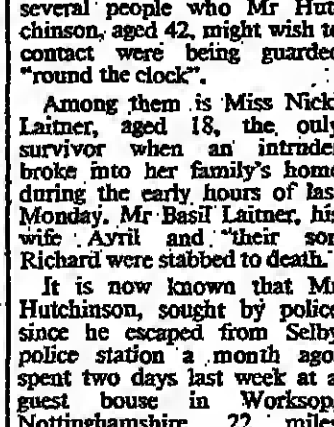
It bases its financial comparisons on the assumption that at present values Trident is likely to cost £9,000m, compared with the £7,500m which is the Ministry of Defence's official estimate.

It is intended that four Polaris-carrying submarines will be replaced by four much larger submarines carrying the D5 Trident missile in the 1990s.

But the report says that Britain does not need the strike power of a Trident force: it notes that a single Polaris submarine threatens only 16 targets, whereas a Trident submarine could threaten as many as 224.

Part of the increase in strike power arises from the fact that on Trident the multiple warheads - multiple independently targetable reentry vehicles - from a single missile can all be guided to separate targets.

Alternatives to Trident by David Hobbs (Centre for Defence Studies, Edward Wright Building, Dunbar Street, Aberdeen; £5).



Dr Owen: 'Confidence has gone'.

# Old communion service may be revived

The Church of England is likely to reintroduce one of its old services to meet the need of those who dislike the modern language of the new Alternative Service Book.

It is understood that this is to be recommended to the General Synod by the House of Bishops, who have been sensitive to the continuing agitation of bodies like the Prayer Book Society and the unabated criticism of the language of new services.

Non adaptation of the Book of Common Prayer communion service, known as Series I, may be revived. The Series I Service lapsed with the introduction of the Alternative Service Book in 1980. It was argued that those who wanted a traditional form could use the full Book of Common Prayer service of 1662. But that service is thought to have an excessively "heavy" atmosphere which has discouraged its use.

The Prayer Book Society has repeatedly complained that the old service was being driven out by the new and the decision of the House of Bishops to revive Series I is intended as a counter to that.

It would be the first time that a form of service which had ceased to be authorized was brought back into use in the Church of England.

# Sale room

A Victorian mahogany dining table was sold for \$64,000 or £44,000 (estimate \$30,000 to £40,000) to a New York private collector in a Christie's sale on Saturday. The price is a huge one as the period is still mainly treated by furniture collectors with a disdainful smile.

The table, however, has two special qualities: First it is the most comfortable type of dining table, circular with a single pedestal support and no legs to bump knees against. The pedestal support is well-proportioned and nicely curved. Secondly, it is an unusual and documented type. Robert Jupe took out a patent for an expanding circular dining table in 1835 and this is a Jupe-type table: It has two tiers of concentric extra leaves and was sold with a contemporary mahogany cabinet made to hold them when not in use.

Both Christie's and Sotheby's held sales of English furniture in New York on Saturday and while there were some very high prices, the bidding was selective. The Christie's sale made £934,413 with 23 per cent unsold; Sotheby's made £670,209 with 15 per cent unsold.

In both sales, eighteenth century furniture in "Gothic" taste attracted unlooked-for interest. While full-blown imitation of the Gothic style was a

# Privatization strategy Pressure grows to delay sale

The Treasury will have to rethink its privatization strategy if the Government is forced to postpone next year's planned stock market flotation of British Telecom, as appears increasingly possible.

Sir George Jefferson, the British Telecom chairman, is understood to have told the Government that it might be better if the flotation, scheduled for next October, was postponed until 1985.

And while the Department of Trade and Industry repeated yesterday that October, 1984 was still the official target, ministers and officials are known to be worried that it may be impractical to complete the issue by then.

The Telecommunications Bill is not now expected to complete what is likely to be a stormy passage through Parliament next July, leaving only three months at the height of the holiday season to finalize the complex preparations for the stock market's largest flotation.

The planned sale of 51 per cent of BT's shares is expected to raise about £4,000m. Preliminary planning for the issue by two City merchant banks is well under way, but most of the key decisions that will affect its success or failure, such as the corporate and capital structure and key elements of its operating licence are a long way from being resolved.

The growing trade union campaign against its privatization and the misgivings of some Conservative backbench MPs about the Government's approach are adding to the pressures.

Mr Kenneth Baker, the Minister for Information Technology at the Department of Trade and Industry, who is responsible for the day-to-day handling of the issue, has acknowledged that the existing deadline is tight.

The department said last night: "The Government is continuing with its intention to go for a sale in 1984. We have not been given any indication that this is an impossible target to achieve."

The Treasury is expected to press strongly for completion on schedule because the proceeds are seen as a key element in the Chancellor's strategy.

# TUC wants job subsidy for regions

A new multi-million pound labour subsidy and the scrapping of "discredited" enterprise zones are proposed by the TUC in a document on regional policy to be presented to the National Economic Development Council on Wednesday.

The TUC wants all capital subsidies to be selective, rather than the present system which allocates much of the aid money on a geographical basis, and says they should be matched by the labour subsidy, which is intended to boost job creation.

Trade union leaders also want the notion of free ports to be abolished. The Government has agreed to experiment with the idea and Prestwick, Birmingham and Felixstowe are among the sites into which goods could be imported tax free for assembly, packaging or storage before re-export.

The TUC is also urging the Government to tighten inward investment controls so that incoming companies go directly to development areas.

The discussion document has been produced as a result of the Government's latest review of regional policy and ministers' desire that aid for assisted areas is used more effectively.

Mr Norman Tebbit, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, will present his own paper to the meeting and he will call for the views of the TUC and the Confederation of British Industry.

He believes that regional policy must improve industrial competitiveness and reduce disparities in job opportunities. There are indications that the old assisted areas "map" is out of date.

In the 1970s about 500,000 jobs were created in the assisted areas at an estimated cost of £34,000 a job.

# Pit ballots sought as overtime ban begins

Moderate miners' leaders will this week increase pressure on their executive to hold pit-head ballots on the national overtime ban began early today.

The right-wing Midlands area council of the National Union of Mineworkers started the move at the weekend by demanding that the ban be put to the vote. The union's executive is not due to reassess the action until November 10.

The overtime ban in protest at the National Coal Board's first and "final" pay offer of 5.2 per cent was unanimously agreed by a delegate conference in London days ago.

Mr Ian MacGregor, the coalboard chairman is keen on a pit-head ballot because he expects a vote against the ban.

But under NUM rules, only a national strike would require a referendum, and there would have to be a 55 per cent majority to initiate action.

Union strategists also believe that militancy will increase if they can delay a ballot. They predict that the NCB will announce further mine closures in the coming weeks.

The coal board pointed out that in the only ballot so far conducted, at Rufford Colliery near Mansfield, 65 per cent of miners agreed to accept the board's offer.

But a substantial majority voted for the overtime ban on the grounds that it would deter pit closures.

# Divorce to be made quicker

Changes in the divorce laws to be announced soon are expected to include provisions for quicker divorces and fewer long-standing financial commitments.

The three main features of a Bill, which may be introduced in the House of Lords next week, are:

A couple may qualify for divorce one year after marriage, instead of three years;

A husband's financial obligations will be directed mainly towards his children, and the wife will be expected, after a period, to provide for herself;

Those who get divorced abroad will be able to claim financial help through the English courts.

The changes, outlined in Law Commission reports, are understood to have been widely accepted, in spite of objections from certain religious groups.

Leading article, page 11

# NUT refuses to join committee on curriculum

The National Union of Teachers has refused to join the new school Curriculum Development Committee set up by the Government to replace the Schools' Council.

Britain's biggest teachers union says that unlike the schools' Council, the new organization will not be truly independent: the union claims teachers will no longer be democratically represented. All members will be appointed by the Secretary of State for Education.

The Department of Education said yesterday that most of the 20 members of the organization would be teachers.

# Union Bill an abuse of democracy, Basnett says

The Government's new trade union Bill is a recipe for industrial relations chaos, and an abuse of democracy, Mr David Basnett, general secretary of the General, Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union, said on Saturday.

Mr Basnett told his union's regional council in Birmingham, that the Government was handing over free trade unions to bureaucrats.

"The purpose of the legislation is quite clear. At a time when the living standards, job security and social wellbeing of working people is under severe attack by this Government, they come forward with another phase in the assault on the rights and protection of working people."

"Dressed up in democratic camouflage, it is, in fact, the very negation of democracy. It is an attempt to limit even further the right to withdraw labour in this country. It represents an attempt at state regulation of independent trade unions. It is an attempt to bankrupt the main opposition to bureaucrats."

He said the Bill would lead to more frequent and longer official strikes.

Mr Basnett added: "It is an abuse of democracy for an elected government to use the legal system to attack the basis on which democracy is founded."

# Everyday to the USA.

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# Public facade of unity

So long as serious differences on defence remain between the Social Democrats and the Liberals, it will be impossible for either leader to take a forthright line without being accused of splitting the Alliance. It therefore becomes necessary to preserve a public facade of unity by devising forms of words which do not express what either side really thinks.

The thinness of this facade is likely to become apparent soon enough, as different Alliance MPs begin to interpret their amendment today in different ways. No doubt it will be said that this sort of manoeuvre is necessary in politics. But one of the reasons why the founders of the SDP left the Labour Party was that they were not prepared to accept that it was necessary on major issues.

During the general election campaigns the Alliance was properly scathing about Labour's confusion on defence, presenting it as a party that could not safely be entrusted with the nation's security. Alliance leaders will not be able to make much play with this issue in future unless they can agree on more than the need to delay exposing their own differences.

Overseas selling prices  
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 Christie's, 15, Old Bond Street, London W1T 1LU  
 Messrs. Christie's, 15, Old Bond Street, London W1T 1LU  
 Messrs. Sotheby & Co. Ltd., 100, Strand, London W1C 2BS  
 Messrs. Sotheby & Co. Ltd., 100, Strand, London W1C 2BS  
 Messrs. Sotheby & Co. Ltd., 100, Strand, London W1C 2BS



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# Newman's code of ethics to cement contract between police and public

By Richard Evans

A code of professional ethics is being drawn up for London's 26,700 police officers. Sir Kenneth Newman, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, said yesterday. It would be a "key to success" in making the contract between police and public work effectively.

Sir Kenneth said: "It would be an invaluable asset in helping to maintain public confidence in the police service. Confidence is an essential element in the success of any partnership."

His comments came after the leaking of a confidential report, commissioned by the Metropolitan Police and completed in August, which said there was cause for serious concern about many police practices and that about half of the people in London had serious doubts about police conduct.

Sir Kenneth told the Association of Jewish Ex-Servicemen and Women that if crime was to be reduced and the quality of life improved, police and citizens must both improve their performance.

"In so far as the Metropolitan Police is concerned, we must honour the conditions on which the public consents to be

policed. A breach of these conditions can usually be dealt with in court or by the provisions of the discipline code.

"Police officers must regard the conditions as a code of professional ethics. Securing citizens' rights has to be a central objective of any police operation, as important as the objectives of detecting crime."

Sir Kenneth said that the most important of those conditions were that a police officer:

Was fair and impartial to all people, whatever social position, race or creed.

Had a compassionate respect for the dignity of the individual and behaved to all with courtesy, self-control, human understanding and tolerance.

Never used more force than necessary to accomplish a legitimate purpose.

Never subjected anyone to any form of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.

Upheld the law he or she was employed to administer and observed the legal process.

Acted with honesty and integrity towards fellow citizens and service colleagues.

Sought at all times to exercise discretion with skill and sensitivity.

Sir Kenneth said the public shared with the police the responsibility for promoting an orderly and peaceful society. That required active cooperation with the police, including upholding and respecting their authority when it was properly exercised; care of property, and promotion of crime prevention schemes.

"There is evidence that police officers sometimes fail to honour the conditions upon which public consent depends. It strikes at the core of police effectiveness."

"On the public side there are also grounds for dissatisfaction."

There was a growing "negative attitude" towards policing, with some people determined to curtail the partnership between the public and the police "as a means of creating tension and instability within society", Sir Kenneth said.

"The evidence suggests that if you are young and black and live in the inner city, the ties in the law and order contract with police officers are likely to be at their most tenuous."

# 33 children evicted from council home

By Alan Hamilton

Doors were splintered from their locks and wrenched from their hinges. Windows were shattered, and a room that had once been an adolescent boy's only home was stripped bare, leaving only a tattered horror comic, an odd forlorn sock and the smashed remains of a transistor radio, strewn upon the floor.

Until last week 33 children lived at The Hollies, a London Borough of Southwark children's home set in leafy parkland in Sidcup, Kent. This large Victorian institution that once housed more than 200 was due to be closed within five years, but it shut suddenly last Thursday night in a scene that more properly belonged in a Dickensian workhouse.

Like the children to whom it was home, The Hollies had become a casualty of the long-running dispute over pay and hours between the social workers who staff the homes and their local authority employers.

While social workers have been refusing to stay on duty at night and at weekends, Southwark has been sending senior social workers to supervise the children between 6.30 in the evening and 7.15 the next morning. They were given a cooked meal before the regular staff left and were given pocket money to go out for the evening.

But last Wednesday the children revolted, and barricaded their doors against the night staff who had come to keep an eye on them. The next night the children were sitting watching television when a number of social workers arrived and ordered them all out. They were being taken, they said, to other homes. There was no time to grab even a toothbrush.

Scuffles ensued and the police arrived. Twenty of the children were taken briefly to Bexleyheath police station; thirteen melted into the night, mostly to be found soon afterwards; and five stayed away until yesterday.

The police searched the house, breaking down the locked doors of individual bedrooms, and later on Thursday night, council workers arrived to strip the place of its furniture and the children's belongings, supposedly to be returned to them in their new homes.

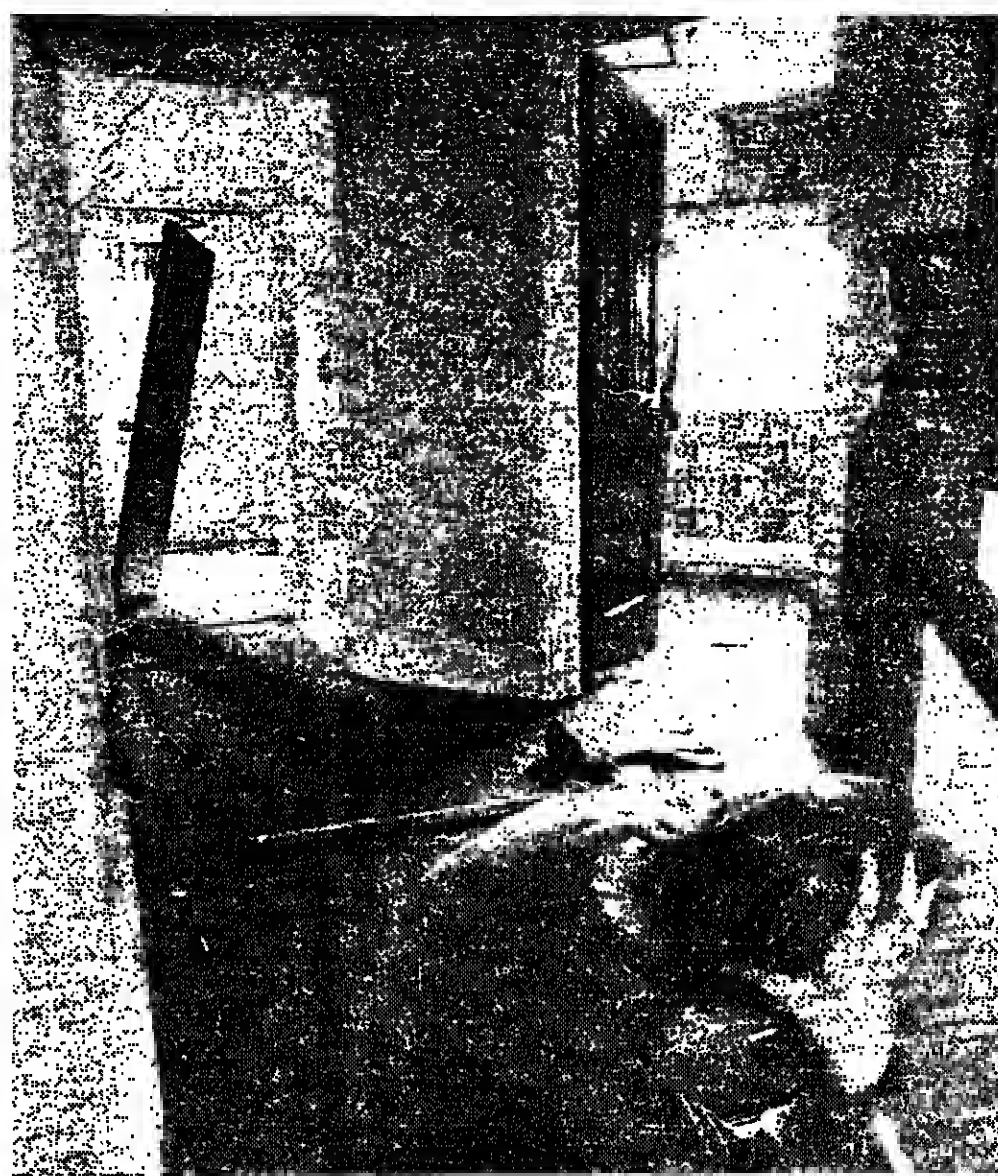
The house presented a dismal picture yesterday, as though ransacked by burglars.

Three of the children had made their way back to look for cherished possessions and they wandered through the empty rooms in disbelief.

Charlie (not his real name), aged 16, had lived at The Hollies for eight years. He sought, and found his spectacles, but looked in vain for his schoolbooks, urgently needed for an examination. "I have had some of my stuff back, but they have lost my books", he said.

Frank (not his real name), one of the older boys at the home, admitted that he had taken part in the fighting.

One social worker at The Hollies, who is involved in the dispute but who refused to be named, said: "It was a disgraceful and unnecessary way to treat the children. There would have been no trouble if the council and the police had not arrived. We were quite able to cope with things here."



Home no more: A girl who had lived at The Hollies in despair in a stripped bedroom yesterday. (Photograph John Voos).

# Pupils set up computer link across the world

By Lucy Hodges  
Education Correspondent

A new computer unit opens today at a school in Berkshire, which will enable pupils to get into the computer memory banks of the world.

The children at Garth Hill School, in Bracknell, are making history by opening the first direct international communication link from Britain via Prestel.

During today's opening ceremony, a pupil will make the first connection to the Video Text Communication Link called Postal International between London and Stockholm. This marks the beginning of an international service available to all Prestel users.

Mr Peter Edwards, the county's education director, is to open the centre, which was built by staff and pupils and financed with money raised by parents, teachers and pupils. The centre cost £12,000 and is equipped with 16 BBC micro-computer stations also to be connected to Prestel and to a link giving it access to the international databanks.

Mr Stanley Goodchild, the head, said the centre would be used not only for O and A level computer science, but right across the curriculum. "It will be available for computer assisted learning to help children of all abilities, especially those who have learning difficulties and the high flyers."

Longmans is publishing eight new programs for the Sinclair ZX Spectrum and the BBC microcomputer today, together with parents' notes. The programs are for children aged four to eight and are designed for use by the child alone or with initial parent help.

The programs cover the learning of letters, practice in multiplication tables, number skills and problem-solving.

# Price war threatens late holiday bargains

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Although many package tour companies are offering more for holiday for next summer, a dearth of bargain offers late in the booking season is being forecast.

This is because the growing price war is squeezing the tour operators' profit margins and will force them to cut back earlier than usual on the holidays on offer according to travel industry leaders.

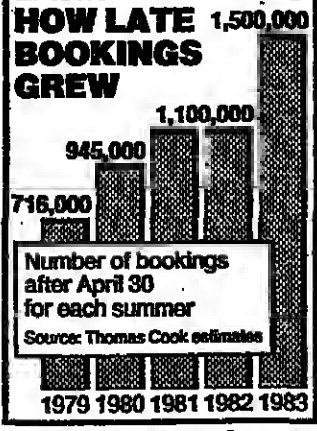
This consolidation of holidays, as it is described within the trade, took its toll on cut-price offers this summer.

Mr Roger Corkhill, managing director of Global Holidays, one of the top six tour operators and a subsidiary of the GUS group, said: "Consolidation on the pattern of this summer is inevitable next year. This is despite the fact that most of us expect the market to grow further again, probably by at least 5 per cent."

Mr Barrett is urging the travel trade to tackle the problem in several possible ways. One suggestion is that holiday companies should offer a "book early" range running alongside an alternative late booking system. Although the late booking offers would be comparatively restricted they could offer a better standard of choice than occurs after large-scale consolidations.

Another option would be a form of voluntary control over the number of holidays on offer to achieve a better balance against expected demand.

Research by Thomas Cook, the travel agency chain which is also a tour operator, shows how a pattern of late bookings has



# Attack on farmers' ploughing

By Rupert Morris

Large expanses of Britain's countryside are being ploughed up in defiance of conservation provisions in the Wildlife and Countryside Act, it was claimed yesterday.

Conservationists argue that the generous compensation arrangements for farmers contained in the 1981 Act are creating new pressures on the countryside.

Mr Robin Grove-White, director of the Council for the Protection of Rural England and Miss Fiona Reynolds, secretary of the Council for National Parks, yesterday gave three examples of how farmers get round the act.

In the past 12 months the North York Moors National Park Authority has objected to seven farm schemes and offered management agreements for environmental reasons. In five of the cases farmers have carried out their operations regardless.

Suffolk grasslands are threatened by rapid conversion to cereal farming which has seen grassland in the northern protected area decline by 32 per cent since 1970, and in the Midlands, Waveney and Deben valleys by 20 per cent and 12 per cent, respectively. To protect these three areas would cost £750,000.

In the third example given, companies are being launched to convert marginal lands to arable production, taking advantage of agricultural subsidies and tax relief offered by the Business Enterprise Scheme.

# TV-am is 'on target to raise £4.5m'

By Kenneth Gosling

The refunding of TV-am, the breakfast television station which now has a head audience of more than a million, is proceeding on target to raise £4.5m in the next fortnight, the station said yesterday.

That was in spite of what the station called a deliberate attempt on Friday by a prospective shareholder trying to jump the queue to invest to undermine confidence in its future.

Revised next month is expected to exceed £1m, the first time running costs will have been met by income. October advertising was fully sold, bringing in £85,000.

Existing shareholders have invested an extra £1.7m as part of the new package and Mr Timothy Aitchison, chief executive of TV-am, said that meant there was time to ensure an appropriate balance of new shareholders.

Roland Rat, the puppet that lifted TV-am's ratings during the summer, was the object of confusion over a hotel bill for more than £1,000.

Roland and the nine-man Rat on the Road crew ran up the bill at a Yorkshire hotel and the account was sent to Roland's creator, David Claridge.

He sent it to the station's finance department which returned it.

The station said yesterday that there was some internal confusion but the bill would be paid by the company.

The 15 independent television companies will have to pay an additional £20m between them to cover the costs of Channel 4 next year, it was confirmed yesterday.

Their subscriptions have to include repayments on the loan taken out by the Independent Broadcasting Authority in 1982 to launch Channel 4, about £50m out of a total cost of £89m. This year's Channel 4 bill was £123m, plus £5m interest. The capital and interest has to be repaid over five years.



Tiny treasures: A grizzly bear (left) and seal with pup, carved in the Netsuke style by Michael Webb.

# Carving a reputation for brilliance

By Geraldine Norriss

Webb was a director of Sotheby's and head of the furniture department until 1976 when he retired to Yorkshire to carve full time. He had given Sotheby's his expert knowledge, plus the advantage of an artist's eye that knew instinctively both the aesthetic and commercial value of a piece.

In the late 1950s and early 1960s, he became an auctioneer for Japanese art sales, at the time a small and unconsidered byway of Sotheby's business.

Webb began to collect, particularly metalwork and porcelain. He bought far smaller sums a collection which would now be considered "highly important" and he became fascinated with the Japanese culture.

He painted and drew in his spare time and later turned to Netsuke carving.

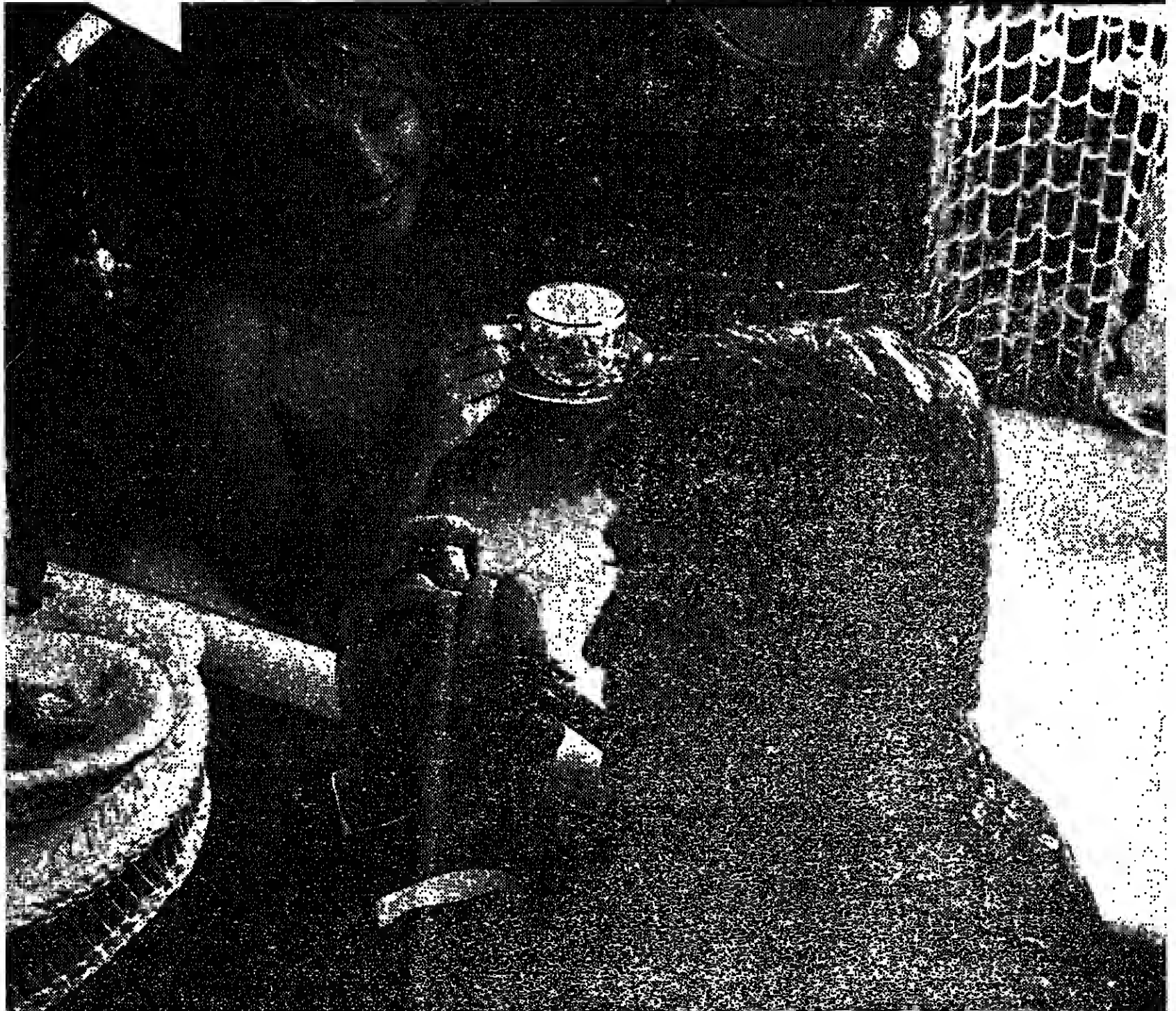
He now carves about twenty pieces a year, mainly on commission, and sells them for between £900-£1,800. The work in the Eskenszky exhibition has been lent by collectors in the United States, the Far East and Europe. Seven years of quiet carving in his Yorkshire retreat has made him one of the world leaders in his chosen art form.

In an old farmhouse in Yorkshire Michael Webb carves wooden miniatures of animals, reptiles and insects following directly in the tradition of eighteenth century Japanese Netsuke carvers.

He is virtually the only full-time, professional Netsuke carver outside Japan, though many amateurs and professional jewellers try their hand at it.

An exhibition of Webb's brilliant little carvings is moving from the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford to open at the Eskenszky Gallery in Piccadilly, London on Wednesday.

# And to think I might still be bashing away at Mr Moody's document revisions."



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# Children near nuclear plant have high incidence of leukaemia

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Allegations that the incidence of leukaemia among children in villages within a few miles of the Sellafield (formerly Windscale) nuclear fuel reprocessing plant in Cumbria is several times higher than the national average are contained in a television documentary to be shown tomorrow.

The most alarming disclosure is that the number of cases among children under 10 at Sellafield, a village a mile south of Sellafield, is ten times the national average.

When a larger area was surveyed to include the parishes of Waberthwaite and Bootle, the incidence of leukaemia was found to be five times higher than the average.

Plutonium and other radioactive substances which are present only in the waste from nuclear fuel have been found in household dust in the fishing village of Ravensgale, about six miles down the coast from Sellafield.

Levels of radioactive materials on farmland in the area are also said to be above the natural levels of background radiation.

This evidence to be presented in *Windscale - The Nuclear*

*Laundry* a Yorkshire Television documentary, includes the result of analyses by Dr Philip Day of Manchester University and Professor Edward Radford of Pittsburgh University.

Professor Radford has been a member for more than 15 years of committees on radiation safety advising the American Government and international organizations and is one of the most controversial specialists in this field.

He believes that the level of radioactive waste discharges which most experts recommend as safe for the public or for workers in nuclear plants is too high.

There is no disagreement about the fact that radiation causes cancer. The argument has two main elements. The first is over the amount of different types of radioactive waste material which should be tolerated in the environment from the handling of nuclear fuel.

The radioactive substances created in nuclear fuel in power stations, such as plutonium, americium, caesium, ruthenium, iodine, and strontium, emit different types of radiation. Some of these elements also

accumulate in specific tissues such as the lung, thyroid, bone marrow, liver and kidney and form a concentrated source of radiation there. The degree of risk associated with particular radioactive elements therefore varies.

The problem is compounded because the alpha-radiation from a substance like plutonium makes it more likely to initiate a cancer than a different type of radiation from another substance.

Plutonium is regarded as the most poisonous of the substances because less than a millionth of a gram of plutonium is likely to be the source of a cancer of the lung.

The second part of the argument is whether there is some threshold below which no cancer effect is produced by radiation. That idea would presuppose that some repair mechanism is available to the body.

However, there is no evidence for that supposition and therefore most safety policies assume the possibility of a "linear effect" between radiation dosage and the risk of cancer.

# Jews renew appeal on grant aid for school

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Mr Robert Dunn, the new minister in charge of schools, today meets a lobby which has been battling for the past 15 years to win government support for a voluntary aided Orthodox Jewish school to be established in Stamford Hill, north London.

A member of the deputation will be Rabbi Abraham Finter, assistant principal of Yesodey Hatorah School and a Labour member of Hackney Council, who says he does not see why the Jewish community should not receive similar aid for its schools as that given to Roman Catholic grant aided schools.

As it is, the practising orthodox Jewish community has set up its own private schools, such as the Yesodey Hatorah, which is run on little money and lacks proper buildings formerly a Roman Catholic home for unmarried mothers, which is overcrowded and has broken windows covered in corrugated iron.

Yet the Orthodox community, including the Chaisidic sects from Eastern Europe and Russia, chooses to send its burgeoning younger generation to such a school because it is run on strict lines. The sexes are segregated, with the girls receiving a different education from the boys, and half of every day is devoted to Hebrew studies.

An application for the girls' primary section of the school to receive voluntary aided status was turned down last year by Sir Keith Joseph, then Secretary of State for Education.



Rabbi Abraham Finter with pupils in the girls' primary section of the Yesodey Hatorah school (Photograph: John Voos).

Mr Robert Dunn, the new minister in charge of schools, today meets a lobby which has been battling for the past 15 years to win government support for a voluntary aided Orthodox Jewish school to be established in Stamford Hill, north London.

Mr Dunn is expected to be on the grounds that Hackney already had too many places in primary schools and that an extra school would cost £300,000 a year.

His other reason was that the school did not conform to education regulations and he was not convinced it would be able to if voluntary aided status were granted. He did, however, encourage the school to put in another application and said that he recognized there was "a substantial and genuine demand for single sex voluntary-aided Jewish school places in the London borough of Hackney."

Yesodey Hatorah has accordingly made a new application. It is being opposed by the Inner London Education Authority, which opposed the previous application on the ground that it has too many places, but also because the ILEA inspectors do not approve the schemes of work and teaching methods used. It adds that insufficient teaching staff are recognized as qualified by the Department of Education and Science.

The authority has philosophical and political objections about which it has not been open. A private paper to the ILEA Labour group from Mr Bryn Davies, the former

ILEA leader, said that the principles of some religions (as interpreted by some sects) are difficult to reconcile with socialist aspirations.

"For example, Orthodox Jews insist on the segregation of the sexes from three years old and this continues in the work place. Inevitably women are bound to have unequal opportunities as men have traditionally occupied positions of wealth and power."

Mrs Ruth Gee, deputy leader of the ILEA and Hackney's representative on the authority, said that to grant voluntary-aided status to one Jewish school might open the flood-

gates because there are thought to be 30 Orthodox schools in Stamford Hill. She emphasized that her attitude was not one of discrimination, as has been alleged by Rabbi Finter.

More than 3,000 Jewish children go to such schools in north London and pay very little in fees. If their parents have enough money they pay £12.50 a week at the Yesodey Hatorah, but if they do not they can pay as little as £3 for six children.

"We do not want to be an independent school", Rabbi Finter says. "On the fees we charge it is impossible to maintain the school properly."

# Fresh calls for Kincora inquiry

From A Staff Reporter, Belfast

Politicians in Northern Ireland yesterday renewed their demands for a judicial public inquiry into the Kincora homosexual scandal, in spite of a report clearing the Royal Ulster Constabulary of a cover-up.

Members of the province's assembly said the report by Sir George Terry, former Chief Constable of Sussex, who opposed further investigation into the affair, left important questions unanswered.

There was also criticism of the RUC for publishing the report's findings on Saturday morning in what was seen as a clear attempt to minimize publicity.

The politicians claim that Sir George exceeded his brief by criticising the social services and making recommendations for an inquiry within that service. Some suspect that, by making such wide-ranging comments he would enable the Government to declare that there was little purpose for a full inquiry.

One politician said: "The whole thing down to the timing of its release, which appears to have been done so that by the time people could comment in detail the story will be old news makes me very suspicious of government intentions."

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, will decide on his return from the United States whether to set up an inquiry.

He will have to balance the politician's demands against Sir George's conclusion "that there is no need for effort and time to be expended on further inquiries into this rather distasteful matter."

Sir George says in his report that further investigations would provide an "undesirable platform" for those with self-interested motives or political or religious interests.

The Director of Public Prosecutions has also decided that there is no basis for further

criminal proceedings. But Mr Prior's view is that there should be no lasting public disquiet, and he will be judging reaction across the province.

The Northern Ireland Office is aware that further unsubstantiated allegations might be made at a public inquiry, and that such an inquiry could cost more than £1m.

Sir George's report into the RUC's handling of the Kincora scandal clears the force of a cover-up.

The inquiry arose from newspaper reports which led to three members of the staff at the Kincora boys home in east Belfast being jailed for attacks on children in care.

Sir George criticizes the police for failing to act on information received in the mid-1970s.

He also condemns the social services for "a high degree of naivety, incompetence and, in some instances, an avoidance of responsibility."

# Assaults inquiry at the Maze

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Police are investigating allegations that prison officers stripped and beat a republican inmate at the Maze jail after the escape of 38 Provisional IRA prisoners last month.

The prison authorities are also looking into numerous other complaints of ill-treatment and assault of H-Block inmates in the days after escape. But the Northern Ireland Office denied that police were investigating claims of ill-treatment of 90 H-Block prisoners.

The investigations were started by the Maze governor, Mr Ernest Whittington, after Father Denis Faul complained

that some prison officers had virtually mutilated after the break-out.

Desmond Armstrong, a republican prisoner from west Belfast, told Father Faul at Maze that he had been ordered in the food van hijacked by the escaping prisoners. He claimed that he was identified to a group of prison officers as innocent in the break-out, but a second group of officers refused to accept that. He said that he and three recaptured prisoners were dragged along the floor, stripped and beaten.

He claimed that he lost two teeth when he was hit across the mouth with a baton.

The Northern Ireland Office denied the allegations, at the time saying Armstrong had been injured during the escape and had had dental treatment to remove two of his teeth.

The prison authorities are conducting internal inquiries into claims that republican prisoners were attacked by prison officers and bitten by guard dogs in revenge for the break-out. The Northern Ireland Office has consistently denied this.

A report into the break-out by Sir James Hennessy, Chief Inspector of Prisons in Great Britain, is expected to be completed next month.

# Sales of NHS land hit by legal ruling

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Problems over government policy to sell off surplus land are disclosed in a letter to an MP from Mr John Patten, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Health.

The letter, which must have been written with the knowledge of Mr Patten's chief, Mr Norman Fowler, reflects dismay that the Government's policy is being frustrated by a ruling by its law officers.

The law officers ruled in March that planning permission cannot be obtained for Crown land before sale. This means that land may realize less than its market value.

The ruling was made by the Sir Michael Havers, QC, the Attorney General, the then Solicitor General, Sir Ian Percival, QC, and the Lord Advocate, Lord Mackay of Clashfern, QC.

Now Mr Patten has written to Mr Robert Adley, Conservative MP for Clackmannan, who disclosed the issue, saying: "There is no doubt that the law officers' opinion represents a serious setback to the land

disposal programmes of health Authorities, and could cost the National Health Service dearly."

The Department of Health is being frustrated in its attempt to obtain early legislation to change the ruling. Mr Patten writes: "We have been pressing Patrick Jenkin (Secretary of State for the Environment) to initiate legislation to amend the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971, so that it would be legal for the Crown to apply for statutory planning permission.

But, although the need for legislation is accepted, it has not been possible as yet to include it in the programme of legislation proposed in 1983/84."

"We know the situation is unsatisfactory and will continue to do all we can to secure legislation at the earliest possible date, but we have to recognize the constraints of the legislative timetable."

Meanwhile, health authorities will have to seek a planning "indication" rather than formal permission.

# The waste of energy: 1

# Radio 4 can save electricity by remote control

Britain wastes £20m of the £100m it spends a day on energy. Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, launches a conservation programme to cut waste today.

David Young, Energy Correspondent, starts a three part series examining how much has been achieved in the 10 years since oil prices soared and how much is left to do. He starts at home.

Domestic electricity consumers could save more than £1,400m a year, the cost of the proposed Sizewell nuclear power station, by tuning into Radio 4, if experiments by two electronic manufacturers are successful.

GEC and Sangamo Schlumberger have developed a "Radio Teleswitch" which enables non-essential appliances to be switched off at peak times by coded signals transmitted on Radio 4. By the end of the year 3,000 homes will be connected "Radio Teleswitch" and "Mainsource", which is developed by Thorn-EMI, will provide the household with an instant print-out of the cost of energy consumption.

The Thorn-EMI system, which uses meters monitored through mains cables, will be fitted to 1,000 homes by the end of the year.

The Royal Institute of British Architects Energy Group has found that domestic and industrial users are often unaware of the energy consumed in homes and offices. A meter giving easily-read information on the cost rather than the units burnt would soon lead to cutbacks.

One idea before the Department of Energy is a meter with an alarm which can be set each week to ring when a predetermined total cost is reached.

The system will also allow electricity boards to control supplies so that energy can be saved and the best use made of the power network.

It is estimated that installing either system could cost between £80 and £90, less if incorporated in new buildings. It would pay for itself within two years.

The Thorn-EMI system is

widespread resistance to maintenance programmes.

Mr Hugh Morris, Energy Group chairman, said: "People in Britain still think that a building can be put up and then left in all weathers without deteriorating."

"For that reason architects also feel that the UK domestic consumer is not yet ready to invest in heat pumps, which draw warm air from the atmosphere even on the coldest day and feed it into the home, either as ducted heating air or to pre-heat water supplies for conventional central heating systems."

Ironically most of the experiments will be conducted in homes in Milton Keynes, already among the most energy efficient in Britain, thanks to new insulation techniques incorporated at the design stage, but the lesson learnt could be applied nationwide.

Since the first energy-saving campaign highlighted the importance of loft-insulation, water-jacket lagging and cavity insulation, several householders, whose energy consumption has been closely

monitored, have been found to be using as much as 20 per cent less electricity and gas.

Architects working with local authorities have also found that the people who could benefit most from conservation schemes are those who can least afford insulation.

The Department of Energy grants system has helped in that area, but schemes most likely to bring large benefits are those which will make use of home computers, involving the householder paying up to £150 for a computer program to analyse in his home.

The program has been developed at the University of California. It can rapidly tell a householder what financial benefits can be achieved by loft insulation, cavity wall insulation and double glazing.

Trials in Britain have centred on two "typical" homes: the first is a 15-year-old two-bedroom bungalow in Manchester, the second a three-bedroom semi-detached house in a north London suburb.

Tomorrow: Conservation and industry

# Jobcentres 'advertising illegal pay'

By Barrie Cressant, Labour Reporter

Jobs at illegally-low wages are being advertised by government Jobcentres, the Low Pay Unit says in a report today.

Some are as much as £40 short, the unit finds in a study entitled *Job-a-Jobcentres*.

The research was concluded at seven of the largest employment offices in the West Midlands but the authors, Mr Steven Winyard and Raghib Ahsan, say the situation in some other regions is likely to be significantly worse.

They conclude: "We have the absurd position of the Department of Employment employing wages inspectors to enforce legal minimum rates of pay while another part of the government employment service is advertising jobs at less than the statutory minimum."

"More starkly this means that government Jobcentres are unwittingly assisting employers in a criminal act."

The survey concentrated on jobs in clothing, catering, shops, hairdressing and laundries, all occupations covered by wages council rulings.

It was found that one in 20 wages council jobs posted below the legal rate and some were "far short" of it. One West Bromwich clothing firm was advertising for an experienced machinist at £50 for 59 hours work, £42.60 below the minimum.

The report, which has been submitted to the Manpower Services Commission and to Mr Tom King, the Secretary of State for Employment, calls for urgent action.

# Church link has little effect on charity support

By Clifford Langley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

Most people are willing to give to charities, according to a survey for Christian Aid.

Church affiliations have almost no measurable impact on attitudes to overseas aid and many people with right-wing opinions are happy to support Christian Aid, regardless of its more left-wing association.

The survey, details of which were published yesterday, found that money for charity was received more often than because someone happened to be collecting for it. The cause which seemed least popular was cancer research, because of its association with experiments on animals.

The director of Christian Aid, Dr Charles Elliott, commenting on the survey, said it would be possible to raise far more money from the public by sentimental appeals for "starving black babies", but this would not be acceptable to the charity's development partners, the church agencies in the Third World which dispersed the funds.

People generally had a good opinion of Christian Aid,

# Milkmen fight imports from Europe

By Clifford Langley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

Britain's milkmen are have started a campaign to try to prevent the import of milk from Europe next month.

Millions of leaflets are being distributed with the daily milk claiming that a flood of cheap imports could mean the end of the traditional delivery service and the loss of more than 50,000 jobs.

The milkmen are also angry with Mr Michael Spelling, the Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, who they accuse of "disregarding the economic facts of life in the dairy industry."

The ministry introduced regulations in the Commons last Wednesday, allowing imports into Britain from November 16. The Government has been under intense pressure to allow imports after the European court ruling earlier this year that its ban on long life milk was illegal.

The Government has always insisted that the ban was necessary to protect both human and animal health in the United Kingdom because foreign dairies did not meet the high standards

# Tax relief 'will not spring poverty trap'

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

Raising the income tax threshold is an expensive and ineffective way of tackling the "poverty trap", according to the independent Institute for Fiscal Studies, which recommends radical changes in the rules for claiming tax relief and social security benefits.

Mr John Kay, the institute's director, told a conference last

week that increasing tax allowances by £500 for single people and £800 for married couples, a rise of a quarter, would cost more than £4,000m. But only 8 per cent of those who would no longer pay tax would be working heads of households. Most would be pensioners, working wives and young people, the institute

says.

The impact on the poverty trap, where people are little better off if they earn more because of extra tax and loss of social security benefits, would be small, Mr Kay says. Fewer than 10 per cent of those facing "tax" rates of more than 60p on each additional pound earned would be helped.



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# French Socialists close ranks and defer to left-wing pressure

From Diana Geddes, Bourg-en-Bresse

It was with tangible relief that a previously divided Socialist Party voted up its seventh biennial conference in Bourg-en-Bresse near Lyons, yesterday, and behind a single motion setting out the policies that will take the party almost up to the all-important parliamentary elections in 1986.

After overnight deliberations behind closed doors lasting nearly 11 hours, representatives of the three main factions emerged yesterday morning grey-faced and bleary-eyed, but bappy. They announced they had managed to overcome their differences to produce a single composition.

The new 1,000-word motion, put to the congress and approved unanimously by the 1,400 delegates, differed little from the motion put forward originally by the "Courant 1", the major centrist faction, dominated by the Mitterrandists, but supported by the previously separate groups led by Michel Rocard, the Prime Minister, and Michel Rocard, the Agriculture Minister.

There was nevertheless, a marked shift of emphasis in certain paragraphs in deference to demands by the left-wing. Cérés facilitated by M Jean-Pierre Chevènement, the former Industrial Minister. As a result, the party's already highly critical attitude towards the United States was hardened. The desire of achieving domestic economic growth despite the recent crisis, was reinforced.

A suggestion in the original motion that despite its independent standing in world affairs, France was a "midst, ideologically, politically and strate-

gically from the US and the USSR" was deleted.

The motion continued: "France's voice in world affairs is different from that of the US. Its active contribution is a decisive factor in the evolution of events. There are disagreements with the US concerning its ultra-protectionist trade policies, its selfish monetary policies, its adventurist policies in Central America and in the Caribbean, as illustrated by the military invasion of Grenada, its ambiguous policy in West Africa, its errors in the strategic arms talks, and its arms race."

Pressure by the Cérés also led to a weakening of the party's firm stand on the deployment of missiles in Europe. The wording of the original motion was changed from: "We cannot accept that the USSR keep what it has deployed, and at the same time the non-deployment of American missiles..." to: "We cannot accept that the USSR keep the essential elements of what it has deployed..."

The party's success in achieving its own unification will enable it to approach with greater confidence the forthcoming talks with its partners in government, the Communists, on the issue of the increasingly critical stance adopted by the Communists.

Apparently on the orders of President Mitterrand, M Lionel Jospin, the party's first secretary, used the conference to issue the strongest warning yet to the Communists to stop their slipping at the Government. At the same time, he emphasized the critical importance of preserving the "Union of the Left" with the Communist party.

# Reagan attempts to outflank Kremlin

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

With barely a month to go before the first of the new American medium-range missiles are deployed in Britain and West Germany, President Reagan has urged the Soviet Union "finally to negotiate seriously" in Geneva.

The President in his weekly radio broadcast was responding to the offer President Andropov made last week to reduce the number of Soviet medium-range missiles in the European theatre to 1,400, a lower figure than the Soviet Union had previously proposed.

President Reagan said the Soviet Union had not formally presented its offer.

However, the State Department has already poured cold water on the latest Soviet initiative, saying it was a new attempt by Moscow to split the US from its allies.

It is clear that the US and the Soviet Union are engaged in an intense propaganda contest in the remaining weeks before deployment of Pershing 2 and ground-launched cruise missiles begins.

The Americans believe the Andropov offer is aimed to overshadow the decision in Ottawa last week to dismantle 1,400 Soviet nuclear weapons in Europe over the next five years.

It also coincides with the United States' invasion of Grenada. This has turned out to be a propaganda defeat for the Soviet Union, as the United

## Pope's plea

The Pope has sent a message to President Reagan and President Andropov, expressing his anxiety about the international situation and calling for further efforts at negotiating an arms agreement in Geneva (Peter Nicholls writes from Rome).

He gave news of the message at the closing session on Saturday of the bishops' synod. The Pope told the bishops of his fears about growing differences and the "menacing" conflicts already taking place.

States has not only been shown to be the aggressor but to have taken the decision to use force against the advice of its closest European ally, Britain.

In his broadcast, President Reagan said the decision to scrap 1,400 weapons "stands in stark contrast to the actions of the Soviet Union". He said that while the United States will have reduced its nuclear arsenal in Europe by one third since 1979, the Soviet Union had added more than 200 medium-range SS20s, carrying a total of 600 warheads, during that period.

**COPENHAGEN:** Mr Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, the Danish Foreign Minister, today starts two days of talks with Soviet officials in Moscow. He will have four hours of talks with his Soviet counterpart, Mr Andrei Gromyko, expected to focus on the negotiations in Geneva (Christopher Follett writes).

# Wafd wins right to fight

The Administrative Court rejected the claim that the party had disbanded voluntarily in 1978.

The Wafd, originally a popular liberal and nationalist movement in the 1920s, was dissolved after the 1952 revolution when Nasser created a one-party state.



Crisis of identity: Argentine police controlling Saturday's rush for the identification cards needed to vote in the elections.

# High turn-out as the voting starts in Argentina

From Andrew Thompson, Buenos Aires

Voting in Argentina's general election started smoothly yesterday with signs of an extremely high turnout. The elections are the first held in 10 years of military rule.

Earlier, the Government lifted the state of siege which

had been in force since November, 1974. In a televised speech, General Reynaldo Bignone, the outgoing President, called for calm and national reconciliation, and announced that the hand-over of power to the new civilian authorities could be brought forward.

Although General Bignone did not name a date, it is believed that the civilian administration could be sworn in around mid-December, rather than at the end of January.

The Peronists, one of the two front-runners in the presidential race, closed their campaign with a mass rally on Friday night attended by more than a million supporters in the centre of Buenos Aires. Two days earlier

the radicals closed their campaign in Rosario, the country's third largest city, with a rally attended by more than 300,000 people.

Summing up the general satisfaction, the mass circulation newspaper, *Clarín*, carried a banner headline saying: "We've arrived."

# 'Humbled' Kaunda is sworn in for fifth presidential term

From Stephen Taylor, Lusaka

President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia was sworn in for a fifth term at a ceremony in front of the colonial High Court building here yesterday, having received 93 per cent of votes cast in Thursday's election.

The only candidate for the Presidency, he was driven from State House along avenues lined by flame trees to hear the poll result announced by Chief Justice Annel Silongwe. Fewer than 500 people attended the ceremony, but the vote represented an emphatic renewal of President Kaunda's five-yearly mandate and he declared himself "overwhelmed and humbled".

The percentage poll was estimated at 63 per cent, compared with the 67 per cent of registered voters who cast ballots at the last election in 1978, when "KK", as he is popularly known, received about 84 per cent of the votes. Nine of the 125 constituencies recorded a majority of "No" votes compared with seven in 1978.

The election was remarkable, in that for the first time since Zambia's independence from Britain 19 years ago there was no alternative to "KK", even in the background. A former senior presidential adviser remarked with startling candour at the weekend: "Before we had in take care of the opposition. This time it just faded away." The results for the parliamentary elections were not yet

available last night but a number of MPs and ministers were thought likely to lose their seats in a voter reaction to increasing economic austerity.

In an interview with *The Times* on Saturday, President Kaunda said that Unip, the sole legal political organization, would be examining electoral reform and he did not rule out the possibility of independent candidates being allowed to stand for Parliament. Although that might endanger party candidates, it would be welcomed by urban voters who see the Unip party structure, particularly the Central Committee.

President Kaunda said "Unfortunately, Zambians speak their minds, and if the people want in opt for a new system they will say so. At present they are supporting the system. But you cannot get away from these people. They will see through you."

On the relative openness of Zambian society, he said "It is a great safety valve we have, in speak freely on any issue. He declined to be drawn on the future of seven people, including Mr Valentine Musakanya, former Governor of the Bank of Zambia, under sentence of death for treason. Their appeal is under consideration, but there is strong speculation in diplomatic circles that, even if it is turned down, President Kaunda will exercise his right to grant clemency.

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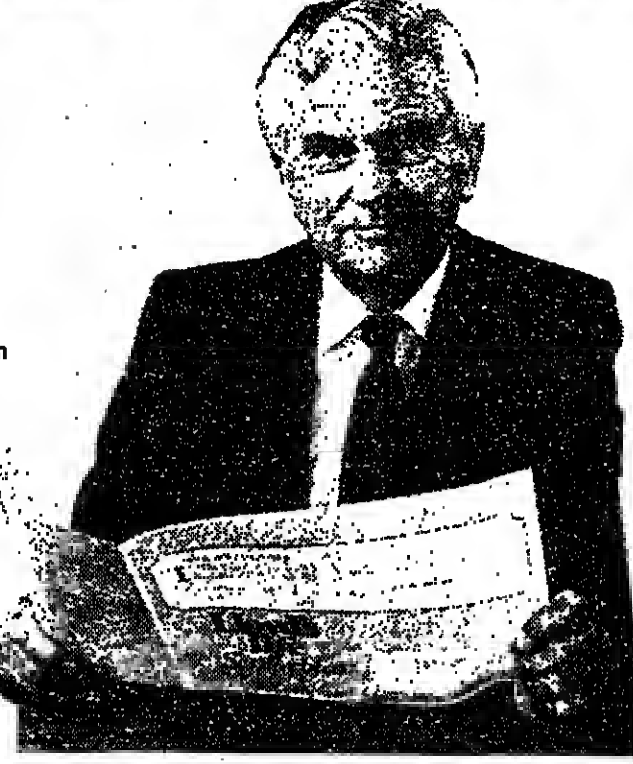
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50	£958	£1,916	£2,874	£3,832	£4,790	£5,748
51	912	1,824	2,736	3,648	4,560	5,472
52	866	1,732	2,648	3,560	4,472	5,384
53	820	1,640	2,560	3,472	4,384	5,296
54	774	1,548	2,472	3,384	4,296	5,208
55	728	1,456	2,384	3,296	4,208	5,120
56	682	1,364	2,296	3,208	4,120	5,032
57	636	1,272	2,208	3,120	4,032	4,944
58	590	1,180	2,120	3,032	3,944	4,856
59	544	1,088	2,032	2,944	3,856	4,768
60	498	996	1,944	2,856	3,768	4,680
61	452	904	1,856	2,768	3,680	4,592
62	406	812	1,768	2,680	3,592	4,504
63	360	720	1,680	2,592	3,504	4,416
64	314	628	1,592	2,504	3,416	4,328
65	268	536	1,504	2,416	3,328	4,240
66	222	444	1,416	2,328	3,240	4,152
67	176	352	1,328	2,240	3,152	4,064
68	130	260	1,240	2,152	3,064	3,976
69	84	168	1,152	2,064	2,976	3,888
70	38	76	64	1,176	2,992	3,904
71	38	76	64	1,176	2,992	3,904
72	38	76	64	1,176	2,992	3,904
73	38	76	64	1,176	2,992	3,904
74	38	76	64	1,176	2,992	3,904
75	38	76	64	1,176	2,992	3,904
76	38	76	64	1,176	2,992	3,904
77	38	76	64	1,176	2,992	3,904
78	38	76	64	1,176	2,992	3,904
79	38	76	64	1,176	2,992	3,904
80	38	76	64	1,176	2,992	3,904

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4. Complete this section only if your spouse wants this cover too.  
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Date of Birth: Day: \_\_\_\_\_ Month: \_\_\_\_\_ Year: \_\_\_\_\_ Sex:  Male  Female  
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Invasion aftermath Island relieved but not jubilant

Administrators assemble

China and India fail to agree on border

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Bemused Grenadians hope Americans will not overstay welcome

From Trevor Fishlock, Frequente, Grenada

The islanders are bemused. Machine-gun fire, with a sound like a tiger's growl, pours from an aircraft circling the jungle-covered hills...

Surinam orders Cubans out

The Hague (AFP) - Surinam has ordered the expulsion of more than 100 Cuban diplomats and advisers...

Quoting a senior Surinam official, ANP said the order would affect about 25 diplomats and 80 advisers...

In Port of Spain, the Cuban Ambassador to Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados, Señor Ivan César Martínez...

south. This is the site of one of the American forces' initial objectives. It is now their greatest prize...

There was a fierce battle for possession of the compound and troops are now dug in with machine-guns pointing out of the compound...

There are hundreds of boxes of ammunition, mortar rounds, a variety of rifles, including Russian weapons, pistols and machine guns...

"There's enough here to outfit seven battalions," an army captain said. "The Americans see this place as evidence that the Cubans were up to no good in Grenada..."

"We're here to stop the Cubans oppressing the Grenadians," a sergeant said. "It's not an excuse, it's a damned good reason. The people are grateful..."

to us. You can see it in their eyes."

The Americans showed us around a wooden hut on the compound which they described as a propaganda centre. They seemed excited by it but the contents were not impressive...

Not far from here, on a hillside overlooking the airstrip they had been building, 600 captured Cubans sit and wait behind barbed wire...

The Cuban prisoners live in four large wooden buildings and in tents. They sit hunched in attitudes of resignation...

The American troops look well pleased with themselves. They are gratified that the local people are pleased to see them...

Vice-Admiral Joseph Metcalf III, who is in charge of the operation, is the epitome of the happy warrior. At a news conference at the airstrip...

He said he had seen the recently arrested Mr Bernard Coard. "He looked pretty fat to me," the admiral said. "I did not speak to him. I scowled at him."

He concluded the conference by saying, with a broad grin: "Thank you, gentlemen. Go get 'em."

It is plain that the admiral feels it is quite a satisfactory little war.



War games: Guards playing pool in Grenada, with captured Cubans in the background, and (below) a wave from a Beirut bomb victim arriving in the US.

Technocrat team will assist Soon

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

A team of highly trained technocrats is being assembled by the Commonwealth to help Sir Paul Scoon. Government-General of Grenada, pull his country out of its present crisis...

Sir Paul is said to favour a non-party technocratic administration of the island in advance of free elections, in the interests of national unity...

All will be seconded by their Governments and the enterprise will be financed by the Commonwealth fund for Technical Cooperation, according to Marlborough House sources...

Secretary-General, now a central figure in the diplomatic coming and going which has followed last Tuesday's invasion of Grenada, cancelled a planned trip to Malaysia and spent all weekend on the telephone...

Sir Paul Scoon's priorities were spelt out in a conversation with the Secretary-General on Saturday afternoon - 24 hours after Mr Ramphal had discussed the options with Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary...

Last night Sir Geoffrey left for Rome and a bilateral meeting today on the forthcoming EEC Summit in Athens. Mr John Stanley, Minister of State for Defence, underlined British reluctance to become involved in a guerrilla war in Grenada when questioned on the World This Weekend on BBC Radio 4 yesterday...

"How long it will take the Americans to really establish complete security in the island remains to be seen. The degree of security that can be established before the Americans leave is going to be a significant factor for us in judging at what point a Commonwealth force should come in and the extent of British participation..."

The Foreign Office said last night that 55 British people had now left Grenada. The last planeload, flown out by the Americans, had included all but one of the 18 Plessey Group engineers who had been supervising the construction of Grenada's controversial new airport at Point Salines...

Mr Tony Devereux rejected the American claim that the airport was being built for military use by Cuba.



Castro accuses Pentagon of Yankee fantasy and panic

From Richard Williams, Havana

Cubans held prisoner by US forces on Grenada will be allowed to leave as soon as the sniping stops, President Fidel Castro says he has been told by Washington...

According to Dr Castro, the US alleges that the continuation of their activities would endanger the transfer of the prisoners to a British ship docked in the harbour...

Dr Castro said he had received this message in a telephone call from President Belisario Betancur of Colombia in which the details of possible arrangements had been discussed. Señor Betancur and Spain's Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, have been acting as mediators between Cuba and the United States to secure repatriation of the captured Cubans...

The Cuban dead and wounded are to be brought to Havana by a Swissair plane placed at the disposal of the International Red Cross. A Cuban Red Cross official said that the flight from Grenada may be made via Barbados and may take place today...

The ship which will transport the remaining prisoners has not been identified. Dr Castro made clear his anger at the refusal of the US to allow the return of the Cuban ship, Vietnam Heroico, which is in the vicinity of Grenada...

"The alleged reason is that they say it is carrying special armaments, he said in his communiqué. "That is pure Yankee fantasy. The truth is that the United States has seized every pretext to delay the return of the Cuban personnel, including the dead and wounded..."

The Cuban Government has responded to United States estimates of the number of Cubans on Grenada with a list which specifies the number of its citizens on the island, a total of 784, and their precise functions...

44, returned a month ago from Grenada, where he had been working with the Grenadian Government's Department of Statistics. "They requested our help in the development of their projects, especially in the sphere of industrial production," he said at his office in Havana. "We helped on the basis of their needs, according to their requirements. During his six months on the island he had noticed no opposition to the regime of Mr Maurice Bishop..."

Had the Grenadians sought to copy the example of Cuba's revolutionary socialism? "In two countries are exactly alike. We respond to the right of every country to find its own solution."

Señor Jesús Vizcaino, aged

US troops were in Honduras for joint exercises, but "they are also, psychologically, in any event, helping to restore an equilibrium that has been disturbed by the military build-up in Nicaragua..."

"What really concerns the Hondurans is the lack of military balance," Mr Negroponte said. There has been no official reaction here to events in Grenada, but comment in the press has been favourable and Señor Edgardo Paz Barrica, the Foreign Minister, has emphasized that the invasion was at the request of eastern Caribbean countries...

Mr Negroponte said it was too soon to say how events in Grenada would affect central America or the Contadora peace process. But he did not feel it would undermine confidence in Washington's desire to resolve regional problems by negotiation...

Mr Negroponte denied this, saying the Grenada invasion had been undertaken on its own merits and was not designed to put further pressure on Nicaragua to change the course of its revolution. He said the key to ending tensions in Central America was for Nicaragua to find a way of living with its neighbours...

prevented Lebanon from falling under Soviet domination. The 1943 Covenant made Lebanon a unique land and it was therefore supported by all the people - or so Shaikh Pierre thought...

President Gemayel's telephone conversation on Friday with President Assad of Syria had not represented a "serious discussion", merely a formal contact after the civil war in the Chouf, an event Shaikh Pierre emphatically referred to as the mountain events...

The Syrians take a somewhat different view, as Shaikh Pierre and his advisers will discover when they arrive at the Intercontinental Hotel in Geneva this morning for the talks which are meant to put Lebanon together again...

None of this troubled Shaikh Pierre. The Soviet Union was behind Lebanon's problems, he said, using the Syrians as proxies. He said. Only the United States

Face-to-face with the father of Lebanon's Phalange

A frail man who takes a tough line

From Robert Fisk, Geneva

Shaikh Pierre Gemayel relaxed in the first-class section of his Middle East Airlines jet from Beirut to Geneva yesterday with a soda water beside him, two bright red carnations in his frail hand and, in his mind, the apparently intractable idea that he was travelling to Switzerland to discuss withdrawal of foreign armies from Lebanon...

Most of the delegates to today's reconciliation conference here - including the pro-Syrian triumvirate of Mr Walid Jumblatt, Mr Sulaiman Franjeh, and Mr Rashid Karami - believe they are going to talk about a new Lebanon and the change in the constitutional structure of the country which will deprive the Christian

Maronites of some of their power. But Shaikh Pierre, the 78-year-old leader of the Phalange party and President Amin Gemayel's father, was adamant. "Getting the foreigners out of our land is the first job we have," he said. "The Lebanese Government controls only 25 per cent of Lebanon, if that, and what comes first is the eviction of the foreigners, of the Syrians, Palestinians, Iranians, Libyans and Israelis..."

After this had been achieved, there might be "some very slight changes" - a "small improvement" - to the 1943 Covenant which decreed Lebanon should have a Christian Maronite president. Shaikh Pierre's bony hand swept through the air dismissively. He founded the Phalange party in 1936 after discovering

discipline and order" - his words - which he felt Lebanon needed. The problem for the other eight politicians gathered for today's talks, including President Gemayel, is that Shaikh Pierre represents the hard line of the Phalange and apparently believes that the Druze, the Shia Muslims and the pro-Syrian Maronites will be satisfied with a few minor reforms...

The Syrians, who will be observers at the conference, are in no mood to accept this. Mr Abdul Halim Khaddam, the Foreign Minister, was last night reported to be on his way to Geneva...

None of this troubled Shaikh Pierre. The Soviet Union was behind Lebanon's problems, he said, using the Syrians as proxies. He said. Only the United States

Search for someone to accept surrender

From Christopher Thomas, Carriacou

An old yellow pick-up laden with 150 rifles and pistols rattled down the narrow street of Carriacou Island's only town and stopped outside the police station on Friday afternoon. The Grenadian People's Revolutionary Army had come to surrender...

A policeman stood in the hot sun arguing with two soldiers who had been dispatched with the arms. He had, he insisted, no authority to disarm the Army. The soldiers persisted. They dumped the weapons on the concrete floor of the police station and drove back to the small army camp a few miles away...

All the island's half-dozen policemen were summoned and they decided on a hiding place. The weapons were then taken away to await developments and the sleepy town of Hillsborough settled down again after the unaccustomed excitement...

Carriacou is owned by Grenada, which lies 30 miles to the south, and for the past few weeks the 8,000 islanders have not known who is in charge...

There have been Cuban soldiers in Carriacou, but the islanders say they have rarely seen any. Nobody seems to know if any are still there or if there are heavy arms in the island...

Search for someone to accept surrender

From Christopher Thomas, Carriacou

But everybody seems convinced that the Grenadian soldiers, who supposedly numbered between 20 and 30, would put up no resistance if the Americans or Caribbean Joint Forces were to land...

The islanders are jubilant about the US intervention in Grenada. Most expressed support for Mr Maurice Bishop, the former Prime Minister, and they are hoping that the Americans will soon come ashore...

The US Navy has graphically demonstrated its unhappiness with foreign correspondents who tried to get to Carriacou by fishing boats from the nearby island of Union...

One boatload that tried was harassed by Navy helicopters that dropped smoke bombs in its path. The boat turned back. On Friday The Times and some French journalists were buzzed three times by two F14 jets but were not stopped...

Getting to the main island of Grenada has become a matter of conflict, with touches of humour, between journalists and the US Navy. A boat occupied by The Times, journalists from French national radio, a Swiss reporter and a Newsweek photographer got to within five miles of St George's, the capital, after a three-hour journey from Union island before being intercepted...



Battle fatigue: Dr Alison Brooks, aged 25, of London, arriving at Heathrow airport yesterday after being evacuated from Grenada with US medical students. "I haven't slept for nearly eight days. The helicopter evacuation happened suddenly and we had to run for it. All I've got are the clothes I'm wearing. Anti-aircraft missiles were being used and we saw helicopters being shot down," she said.

Advertisement for the return of the Shah of Iran. Text includes: 'RETURN OF THE PEOPLE'S SHAH For the past 2,500 years Iran's Monarchy was the symbol of national unity. Since the fall of the Imperial Government, the Iranian people have suffered immeasurably and the marvellous achievements of the Pahlavi Dynasty have been destroyed, but hope for the return of the rightful Shah has never died. October 31st is the 24th birthday and the 4th anniversary of the succession of His Majesty REZA SHAH II, The people's Shah of Iran. Iranians are greeting the occasion and pray for the speedy restoration of His Majesty to end the present hellish regime. GOD SAVE IRAN LONG LIVE REZA SHAH II SHAHANSHAH OF IRAN Issued by Iranian Monarchists in Britain'.



REZA SHAH II



# Solidarity and Jaruzelski settle in for war of attrition as amnesty ends

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

With only hours to go before the expiry of an amnesty for opponents of General Jaruzelski, the Polish Government and the hard-core of the Solidarity underground settled in for a war of attrition.

Solidarity called at the weekend for protests throughout November, including demonstrations and poster campaigns.

The government, determined to show that it was prepared to make conciliatory gestures in the last minutes of the amnesty, declared that the seven Solidarity leaders and four members of the KOR dissident group awaiting trial would be allowed to emigrate if they wished.

Such offers have been made privately before - the 11 activists have been interned and imprisoned since the declaration of martial law almost two years ago - but they have refused the offer. Their friends and families expect them to do so again.

The amnesty, introduced in July, when martial law was lifted, expires at midnight tonight. So far about 360 activists have declared themselves to the police and been allowed to go free, but most were on the fringes of the underground movement.

Having made its emigration gesture, Solidarity sympathizers expect the authorities to make

raids in all big centres of opposition in an attempt to arrest underground leaders who have refused to surrender. Those still free include Mr Zbigniew Bujak, head of the Warsaw underground, and Mr Bogdan Lis, of Gdansk.

It is clear from a clandestine journal circulating in Warsaw that the fugitive Solidarity leadership has no intention of surrendering. "It is our moral and social obligation to fight for the release of political prisoners," said the bulletin, signed by the five members of the underground steering committee.

Mr Jerzy Urban, the government spokesman, said in a statement to the official PAP news agency that the emigration offer was open until the beginning of the trial of the KOR dissidents and that it was up to the West to persuade them to leave.

It was unlikely that "the Western overlords of the KOR and the hard-core extremists of Solidarity" would bother to persuade the 11 to leave Poland - they call for freeing people out of humanitarian concern, but they are not guided by this concern at all.

The Government is in a dilemma. After the expiry of the amnesty it must demonstrate that it is firmly in control and that the underground, "the

counter-revolutionaries", can be picked up at will.

But that means beginning yet another round of trials and the production en masse of martyrs for Solidarity. It is thus exploring the option of induced emigration, which is likely to be rejected by most leading Solidarity underground campaigners precisely because it is being made out of embarrassment.

Those who may well consider emigration are the activists who are ill or who have sick relatives, as well as those who fear a long haul of persecution at work when they leave the underground.

Correspondents were approached at the weekend by a number of underground activists involved in printing leaflets in the provinces. Fearful that something unpleasant would happen to them if they surrendered to the police even before the expiry of the amnesty, they were attempting to contact Western embassies to secure the promise of asylum.

The police are anxious to net at least one underground leader before November 10, the third anniversary of the registration of Solidarity as a legal union.

A sign of this came earlier this month when officials - according to dissident sources - beat up the wife of Mr Zbigniew Janas, a fugitive organizer to try to persuade him to surrender.



## Deng defiant on future of Hongkong

Peking (AFP and AP) - Mr Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader, met Spain's Foreign Minister, Señor Fernando Morán López (above) yesterday and, according to Señor Morán, said that the question of who

will administer Hongkong after China reclaims sovereignty over the colony is not negotiable.

Señor Morán told reporters that Mr Deng had reiterated Peking's stand that the talks with Britain on Hongkong's

future dealt only with assuring China the colony's prosperity and stability until 1997.

China intends to regain sovereignty over Hongkong by 1997, when Britain's lease on most of the territory expires.

## ANC denies attempt on Botha Pretoria accused of faking bomb plot

From Michael Horasby, Johannesburg

The banned African National Congress (ANC), in a statement from its headquarters in Lusaka, the Zambian capital, has suggested that the South African claim of an assassination attempt on the Prime Minister last week was stage-managed to whip up sympathy before Wednesday's Whites-only referendum on a new constitution.

The statement was seen as an effective denial by the ANC of involvement in the alleged assassination attempt. South Africa claimed that a young black, carrying a bomb, was arrested in Pietermaritzburg last Thursday night on his way to blow up Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, and other members of his Cabinet, who were in the town for a referendum rally. Pretoria says the man was a trained ANC agent.

## Zulu students die in campus clash

Johannesburg (Reuters) - Three students have been killed and 10 seriously injured after violent clashes with supporters of a Zulu political group at the black University of Zululand, near Empangeni in northern Natal.

The violence flared as the Inkatha organization held a campus rally, addressed by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, its leader, who has been accused of being a stooge of South Africa in his role as Chief Minister of KwaZulu "homeland".

both occasions were demented whites. The fatal blow was struck by a parliamentary messenger.

Meanwhile, in a separate statement, the ANC has urged liberal whites to vote "No" in the referendum on the constitution, which would give limited political rights to mixed-blood Coloureds and Indians. In doing so, the ANC said, the whites would join hands with blacks in the struggle to dismantle minority rule and create a non-racial, democratic South Africa.

Minister collapses: Mr Pik Botha, the Foreign Minister, was yesterday examined for one-and-a-half hours after collapsing at a political rally on Saturday night (Reuters reports).

## Migabe threat to pre-white schools

Harare (AP) - Private schools in Zimbabwe that have more white than black students by next year will be shut down, Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, said at the weekend.

Some church and private schools were raising fees to keep their doors closed to the average black child, he said at a rally in the eastern Wedza district. The Government is preparing legislation to ban private schools that have a minority of blacks.

The Government paid all teacher's salaries and gave per capita grants to private schools, so there was no reason for schools to charge as much as £330 a term, he said.

Even schools run by churches were guilty, he said, of "discriminatory practices" when they were expected to create a non-racial society.

In the capital, hundreds of squatters, beggars and suspected prostitutes were being held in detention yesterday after troops and police moved a raid which a spokesman described as

a three-pronged cleaning-up exercise.

Shacks at one squatter camp were burnt down on Saturday.

In another development, the Foreign Office in London has agreed to repatriate a British immigrant family that fled from South Africa to Zimbabwe last week.

Mr Sean Biesty, a Manchester carpenter, said he went to South Africa 18 months ago after being offered "sunny skies, work and a beautiful home". None of the promises were fulfilled.

He said his family was left stranded, almost penniless, after living for five months in single rooms. There was "one rip-off after another", Mr Biesty said he would sue the South African Embassy in London.

In a separate incident, the former Prime Minister, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, denied he was plotting with Israel and South Africa against the Zimbabwe Government, which he accused of political harassment and oppression.

## Anxiety in Spain over art losses

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

A senior Spanish museum curator has admitted that measures to prevent the smuggling of national treasures out of the country are inadequate.

Schöna Mannela Bena, deputy director of the Prado museum and a member of the national art exports supervisory committee, told a Madrid art club: "More than half the art exports do not come through us. While we are reviewing art objects of trivial value, paintings like Goya's 'Mujerza de Santa Cruz' leave the country by other ways."

The Spanish Ministry of Culture last summer announced the illegal export of the privately owned early 16th century portrait of the Spanish aristocrat and started legal proceedings which had so far been fruitless.

Police suspected at the time that a yacht-owning businessman had taken out the painting and had gone to Argentina. They alleged that the painting had found its way to London or Continental art markets.

The chief of the squad also told the art club that the 50-year-old law to protect art treasures was inadequate. Really valuable pieces never even entered the legal art sales circuits. Art works often passed direct from an art studio to a clandestine dealer or to an art smuggler abroad.

"For every honest art dealer there are five to ten working here in the shadows", the police chief declared.

## Evren hits at critics of Turkish poll

Ankara (Reuters) President Kenan Evren has said that next week's general election, criticized at home and abroad as not being free, would bring back democracy and disappoint those who tried to impose their own ideology on Turkey.

He was speaking at a big military parade here on Saturday to mark the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the Turkish Republic by Mustafa Kemal Ataturk. "Despite pitiless and ill-intentioned accusations, we will establish democracy and a parliamentary system through the general election on November 6, the President said.

Opposition groups at home and abroad have said the elections will not return democracy, as only three parties have been allowed to contest the poll. The democratic process was suspended by a military coup three years ago and next week's voting will take place under continued martial law.

PARIS: Fifteen opponents of the military regime in Turkey have been charged with pre-meditated assault in Friday's brief takeover of the British Consulate in Paris (AP reports).

The 15, including 11 Turks and four French people, were released on Saturday under judicial supervision.

BAARDA: Guards bear off two gunmen who attacked the Turkish Embassy in this Lebanese town, and police captured one who they said had confessed to being a member of an underground Armenian group (Reuters reports).

## Russia and China agree politely to meet again

Peking (Reuters) Special envoys from China and the Soviet Union will meet in Moscow next March for a fourth round of talks on normalizing relations, frosty since an ideological split two decades ago.

A communiqué, agreed yesterday by the two sides and issued here by the New China News Agency, said the third round of discussions, held this month, proceeded in a calm and candid atmosphere.

It said the two sides found the consultations useful. The statement was published a few hours after the Soviet negotiating team, led by Mr Leonid

Ilyichov, the Deputy Foreign Minister, flew home after three weeks in Peking.

Mr Ilyichov refused to comment at Peking Airport, but Mr Qian Qichen, the Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister, said the meetings had been helpful in the increasing mutual understanding.

Diplomats said the statement made no mention of the obstacles which China has maintained must be removed before normalization is possible.

China is demanding that Moscow remove its large troop and missile concentrations along the Chinese border.

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Peter Hennessy talks to the Foreign Office officials with Grenada on their minds

Bright young things of the FO



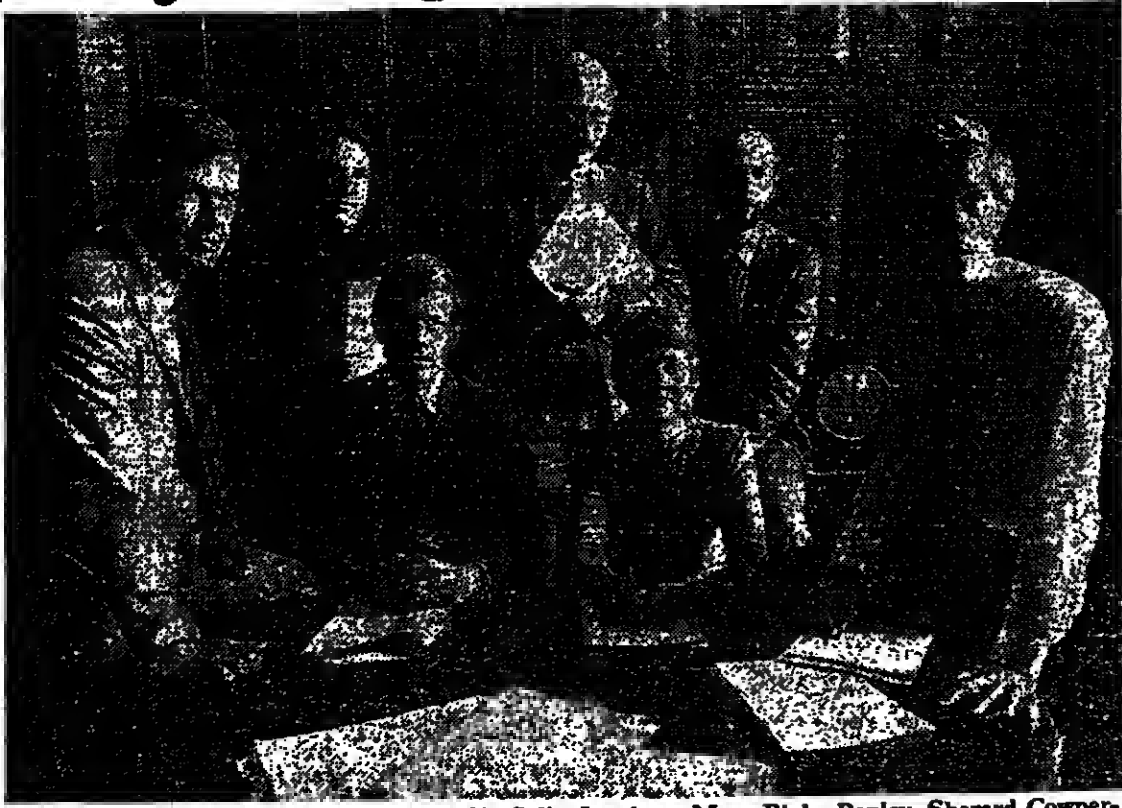
In Mrs Thatcher's Whitehall some things are at a discount, diplomats and think tanks among them.

The Cabinet's Think Tank, the Central Policy Review Staff, has lain dead since July.

If Mrs Thatcher, the slaughterer of think tanks, did cross Downing Street to pay the planning staff a visit in their ground floor billet, next to Sir Anthony Acland's office...

For a start they are run by a woman as sharp as any in public life. Miss Pauline Neville-Jones, who has a knack of being in the right capital at the right time...

"Why have we been spared? For a number of reasons. We don't attempt to be inter-departmental. We are not involved in the inter-departmental power game.



The thinkers of the unthinkable (from left): Colin Jennings, Mary Blake-Panley, Sherard Cowper-Coles, David Lyscom, Pauline Neville-Jones, Andrew Colquhoun, David Manning (absent, Desmond Cecil) Photograph: Brian Harris

planning staff sooner than to be cut off from information. The FO does understand the value of licensed devil's advocates.

They use a number of ploys to make an impact on potential customers. They try to invent snappy titles for their papers. Miss Neville-Jones did not want to give away scoops by mentioning recent examples.

The planning staff have proved adaptable. They usually have an outsider on their strength - though they are all insiders at the moment.

Ministry of Defence. Mr David Lyscom is an economist and statistician. Mr Andrew Colquhoun is an Arabist with a PhD in plant physiology from Glasgow University.

The invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 and the invasion of the Falklands in 1982 saw them transformed temporarily into a crisis clearing centre - by Sir Michael Palliser, then head of the Diplomatic Service who had run the planning staff in its first two years.

Jan Morris and Simon Winchester explore the buildings that are solid and sometimes extravagant chunks of England in India and linger over verandah sundowners

Bungalow builder

Chez Tapworth On a ridge - beside a river - in a flowered suburb - on the desert's edge - there stands the home of the semi-built One building above all others stood for the intimate side of imperial life: the bungalow, which was to remain for ever a symbol of the British in India.

It stands, almost certainly surrounded by a walled compound, and whatever its size, it is likely to be built well away from its neighbours. Behind it, there beyond the banyan tree, its kitchen quarters are cluttered beneath a thin haze of wood-smoke; a gravel drive lined with flowerpots runs down to its front gate, which is guarded by fairly pompous gateposts and marked with its owner's name, G D L TAPWORTH.

STONES OF EMPIRE. The Building of the Raj, by Jan Morris and Simon Winchester (Oxford University Press £15) published November 16.

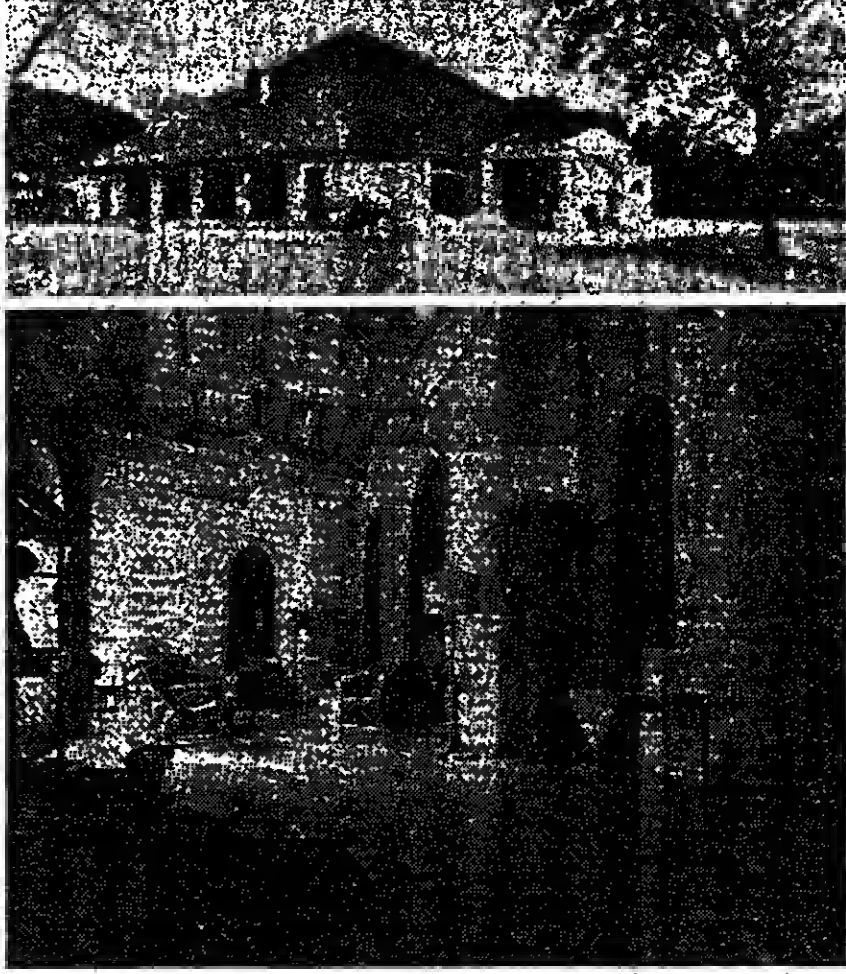
Selling at Sotheby's Closing dates for forthcoming sales are now included in our weekly calendar, which appears today on page 12 Sotheby's



The cool life: (left) the verandah of a Paora bungalow and (right) a marble floor, top, and a verandah of a house in Secunderabad

remained nevertheless a simple structure, to represent a great empire, and often struck visitors as quaint or even faintly comic, when they contrasted its modest arrangements with the flurry of servants that surrounded it, the impressive space of its compound (fifteen times the area of the house was thought a proper proportion for officers' bungalows in 1925), and the almost limitless authority that it frequently housed.

By the time it came to the building of New Delhi, in the 1920s, the bungalow had reached the climax of its development. Lutyens, who was responsible for the residential layout of the new capital, was not an admirer of British domestic arrangements in India, which he thought 'extraordinarily unintelligent'.



The cool life: (left) the verandah of a Paora bungalow and (right) a marble floor, top, and a verandah of a house in Secunderabad

signed in the end by government architects, look most agreeable houses. Their gardens are lush and mature by now. Creeper drifts into their wide verandahs. They are of all sizes, being graded according to the importance of their occupants, and in several styles too, but they nearly all give an impression of spacious and airy charm.

On the verandah A diversion just for a moment, to consider the verandah. It was in some ways the most important part of the bungalow, fulfilling all sorts of socio-economic functions.

Tomorrow General Kenan Evren, President of Turkey and military head of state, talks to Peter Nichols

moreover... Miles Kingston

A taste of their own grenade

The world political scene changes so fast these days that if you go away for a weekend you are apt to come back totally out of touch and still talking about Lord Parkinson.

A lot of corn has been pushed the way of ministers in the past two years. The Falklands resignations brought in one new bunch, the general election a second (Sir Geoffrey Howe, says Miss Neville-Jones, is "a great consumer of paper and has a very retentive memory - you put something up and it comes back with little marks all over it").

The planning staff are meant to fulfil the impossible task of spotting crises or developments over the horizon. Colleagues can be rather unkind when they fail. Of all the options foreseen for post-Solidarity Poland, military rule was thought to be the least likely as it had not happened before in Eastern Europe.

One in-house sympathizer says times are hard for the planning staff "because we do not have policy any more - we have rhetoric". Miss Neville-Jones showed her steel at this point: "Simply not true. Styles change, my goodness they change. The way policy is presented these days is different from five or six years ago. It's very important to underline the British interest and defend it. That there is policy I have no doubt".

Not the sort of in-depth sound on which to write a piece about Grenada: Why It Happened. Luckily, I do not feel the need to write a piece about Grenada and its inhabitants, who I believe in France are called GRENADIENS.

Their mission will be easy to justify. They will simply claim that the have come to depose an unpopular right-wing regime imposed autocratically on a country where it is impossible to be president unless you are white male and a millionaire.

Cynics will no doubt point out that such an operation will need vast numbers of people, who could easily be spotted and dealt with as they arrive. My point is that these people have already arrived.

They are fighters, ready for the signal to take up arms and overthrow their hosts, none of whom has any experience of being invaded and would not know what to do.

Meanwhile, it explains why Russia is not unduly perturbed by the Grenadian or perhaps Grenadese adventure. It explains why Mr Castro took things so calmly. It explains why the Cuban exile economy is so strong in Miami, which is of course to be the new capital of the United States.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 89)

Crossword grid with numbers 1-30.

- ACROSS 1 Every device (3,2,2) 2 Shock (5) 3 Ornamental ceiling (3,4) 4 Plain (4) 5 Very dark (4) 6 Knack (4,3) 7 Hung bomb (11) 8 1960s peace movement (6,5) 9 Advise strongly (6) 10 Rounded hill (5) 11 Typewriting level (3) 12 Advice strongly (6) 13 Craze (4) 14 Your (2) 15 Australian bush (6) 16 Masticating (4) 17 Open areas (6) 18 One over (4) 19 Blotchy-furred cat (7) 19 Wide-mouthed (4) 20 Advice strongly (6) 21 Chrysalis (6) 22 Performed song (4) 23 Poetic through (4) 24 Churchman (3) 25 Penitence (3) 26 Muslim slaughter (7) 27 Surreptitious (6) 28 Release from blame (7) 29 Seductive woman (5,6) 30 Baby carriage (4) 31 Homeless child (4) 32 Surreptitious (6) 33 Sneaking (4)



# MODERN TIMES



## A sideways look at the British way of life

We all know the antiquarian squirrel who hoards Georgian silver, Art Deco vases, French porcelain or Bilton enamel boxes. They pore over auction catalogues, raid junk shops looking for bargains, and boast how everything they bought for £20 is now worth hundreds. In short, the Antiques Bore. Well, as objects grow scarcer and prices soar, a new style of collector is flourishing. They prize things that other people spurn - the apparently mundane, the trite, even the macabre.

I set out to meet these Doo Quixotes of the collecting world. I had already heard about devotees of esoterica such as orange wrappers, Elvis Presleyana, plastic garden gnomes, police truncheons, glove-stretchers and general trash.

A barbed-wire fetishist sounded interesting. But where? I remembered once seeing a framed selection of "original Wild West" strands in my New York publisher's office.

Alas, our largest Sheffield wire-suppliers told me: "The Americans have about 800 different types and even have formed a Barbed-Wire Collectors' Association. But there's not much scope here as we only made a handful" (sic).

Next I approached Maurice Rickards, the scholarly chairman of the Ephemera Society in Bloomsbury. His members are dedicated to the "preservation, study and educational uses of... the minor documents of everyday life". In other words, the paper debris most of us - and our ancestors - have thoughtlessly thrown away.

Mr Rickards produced an 80-page magpie's directory of weird enthusiasms: from Victorian train tickets and *cartes de visite* to beer mats, advertising packaging, menus, Valentine cards, doctors' prescriptions, funeral cards, share certificates, ball programmes, billheads and cigar bands.

"Most people who collect anything are slightly dotty," he said.

I was intrigued to learn more about the

collection of eighteenth century transportation orders. "To be perfectly frank they're in such short supply I've only got nine," confessed a bluff Mancunian when I tracked him down. "You see most families didn't keep them".

Well, would you keep your father's committal papers to Brixton jail, let alone Botany Bay?

My quest then took me to the kinkier shores of Antique land. I discovered a Norfolk C of E vicar who surreptitiously collects Georgian snuffboxes. For close friends he will unscrew the lids. Hidden underneath are painted scenes which might make even Paul Raymond blush. (Who said we moderns invented pornography?).

There are also earnest collectors of wine and champagne labels, Whitbread inn signs, mangle-boards, coal-hole covers, cracker charms and bird-calls. At Kensington Palace Princess Margaret even collects old gaming counters.

The current success of television's Antique Road Show has led to scores of elderly suburban *tricoteseus* dreaming that their inherited Victorian tea pot must be a prize piece. But who safeguards something apparently valueless? It won't appear in pinkie antique shops, and the snotty girls behind

the froot desk at Sotheby's and Christie's won't be interested.

Here again we find a growing phenomenon - the second-hand shop. A little smarter than the junk dealer or rag-and-bone man, they stock small everyday objects which still have some practical use - the last link in the house clearance chain after the dealers have stripped everything of any antique value.

These cheap and cheerful emporia are ideal for trawlers of mass-produced material from the 1950s and 1960s. Old Billy Fury 78 rpm records ouzle beside jelly moulds, old-fashioned mincers, woodco breadboards and butter-pat spoons. Bundles of *Photoplay*, *Picture Post* and the *Daily Sketch* are still covered by the dust of their previous attic repository.

The really dedicated hunter will scour the neighbour's junk room, poking through grandpa's old trunk, school tuckbox, and First World War Army kitbag. Where else could you find a ration book, Edwardian biscuit tin, 1920s outmeat grater, haberdashery poster or pre-Yale front door key?

Richard Compton Miller

## Penny Perrick Home from home in the office

Going out to work carries more social clout than merely working. Women find this out, to their very reasonable annoyance, during periods of intense child-raising and housekeeping which leave them too busy ever to leave the house. "What do you do?" someone will ask them conversationally. "I look after three pre school children, grow my own vegetables and make my own batik curtains," they will answer. "Yes, but what do you do?"

Yet other women who travel daily to an office to spend several hours telephoning their friends and making themselves nutritious mugs of Cup-a-soup are considered to be quite a little superwoman if, on arriving home, they find the strength to take something out of the freezer. I have been thinking about the unfairness of this after my first full-time five-day stint in an office after two years of working from a desk wedged into a corner of my dining room.

What has struck me most is that office life, compared with home life, is no end of a treat. Offices have maintenance men and coffee machines and people who will look sharp about it if the cloakrooms run out of roller towels. How pleasant for the erstwhile home worker to shuck off her role as tea-lady and laundress the minute she steps into the office life.

I am also getting very fond of the rituals associated with leaving home for the day - the shining of shoes, the smoothing of skirt, the waving of my brand new Travlcared which gives me instant entrée to the Piccadilly line. All these make one feel that the day has an adventurous kick to it.

It is also much easier to increase one's output in an office. This is partly because office workers are assumed to have real jobs which they must be allowed to perform without interruption. I had just as many deadlines to meet during the years I worked - or, as some people would have it, "worked" - at home but because I was on site, everyone assumed that my working day was infinitely elastic. Supposedly on call to collect stuff from the dry-cleaner, receive visitors and take telephone messages during the day, I had in stay at my desk half the night.

Admittedly, sometimes distractions were of my own choosing. It's surprising how very attractive the thought of putting away all your summer clothes in plastic bags becomes when what you ought to be doing is writing 800 words on joint taxialoo. No wonder Jeffrey Archer gets right away from his riverside penthouse when he's working on the first draft of a novel. There's enough room in the flat for him, his word processor and reams of paper but, if he were to stay there, he's probably spend the working day rehanging the pictures.

In an office, it's harder to think of ways of wasting time. There are classic time-wasters called conferences, meetings, busioes luoches and deskside gossip sessions, but they all usually have some kind of work-connected result. Even when the important person you are talking out to lunch falls face downwards into his soup after too many gin and tonics, you can still tell yourself, in office parlance, that you are cultivating a long-term contact.

Just as I am starting to appreciate office comforts, more and more people are discovering the benefits of working at home. Of course, there are some: making important telephone deals while dressed unimpressively in your dressing-gown with calamioe lotion on your spots; being able to keep half an eye on a leaky washing machine while you type; never having to breathe the rush-hour air, which smells like the inside of a vacuum cleaner.

The traditional home-worker is no longer a lady badly paid piecwork - knitting jumpers, filling envelopes or cutting out patterns - while she looks after her children. The telephone answering machine and desk-top copier have cleared the way for a more ambitious type of work-at-home person. My insurance man works from home, as does a high-powered literary agent friend and a very organized woman who manages the professional affairs of several musicians.

# The throwaway lines



**SWEEP STAKE**  
Merryn Jones, Norfolk design consultant and brush collector

"Brushes are a totally neglected art form. You may think they're boring but what would life be without brushes? For personal hygiene, decorating, cleaning, road sweeping, even medicine.

"They've been used since the beginning of civilization. Look at the wall frescoes of the Sumerians, and the Egyptians' magnificent tomb and temple paintings. Yet virtually nothing has been recorded about them to books.

"I started the collection in the late 1960s. I'd just left the Fleet Air Arm and joined a brush-making factory. It was clear that the old skills were no longer being carried on. The

owners then asked me to collate items suitable for the local Norwich museum.

"My personal collection was expanded later when a friend of mine was changing his manufacturing methods and gave me his old examples and tools. My wife runs an antique shop which also produces fine examples.

"I've got over 1,000 objects, including documentary evidence of the trade. Pieces range from early Georgian nail brushes with bone handles to a sophisticated Victorian lady's ivory-backed vanity set.

"Of course families always kept the silver, tortoiseshell or mother-of-pearl ones because they look so nice. It's the more mundane brushes which have been forgotten and thrown away. But I value just as much for their social history the old tie-bound paint brushes, flower-pot brushes, brooms and scrubbers."



**FROZEN ASSET**  
Ian Conrich (left), North London schoolboy and collector of iced-lolly wrappers

"I was aged seven when I started collecting lollies. Now I'm 14 and I've got 300, all with different designs on and colours... series like Tom and Jerry, Star Wars, Space 99. Some I keep because of spelling mistakes, like the World War II heroes.

"To remove them without tearing, I first put them on the boiler to thaw, and then iron them flat. I also keep the lolly sticks with jokes on. I've got about 80. "But I don't eat lollies myself - my friends do. That's why I'm so thin and can run cross-country for Enfield.

**TRASH FAN**  
Christine Lindley, Strand art historian and collector of 1950s tat

"I fell in love with my husband because of his blue suede shoes. But my passion for everything from the 1950s began when I was an art student. I was always broke and so I used to get my skirts for 2/6 at a junk shop in Kilburn. Then I started buying old magazines and knitting patterns. No one valued them - they were just considered working-class vulgar.

"Most of what I've collected was originally mass-produced Woolfies stuff - vases, trays, table mats, every kind of crockery. All that brightly coloured plastic is quite scarce now as it wore out so easily.

"I'd like to get my hands on the beautiful contemporary Scandinavian teak furniture. But the most I've spent is £5 on a Parker-Knoll chair. Actually a lot of things came out of builders' skips.

"Fifties designs flow and use bold primary colours and abstract motifs. I suppose it was a reaction against the harsh war years and a return to frivolity. My black hand-shaped ashtrays and plant holders are really low taste, but I love them. The stick-and-ball style of those wire record stands and coat racks reminds me of a Barbara Hepworth string sculpture. Saarinen was another big influence.

"Most of my friends can't understand my collection. They think it's trashy... boring. But kids in their early twenties love it. They're all busy snapping up 1950s clothes and accessories. I recently saw my temporary suit and pepper shakers for £8 on a market stall.

"It takes about 20 years for a period to develop its own nostalgia."

**HEAD HUNTER**  
Michael Alexander, Belgravia writer, restaurateur and collector of skulls



**FILLING TIME**  
Lord Settrington, Fulham still-life photographer and collector of dental paraphernalia

"I'm interested in any objects which are sculptural but which have a technological base. If they move, even better. Anything from a speedboat, Army tank or Concorde's wing to a simple socket-head screw.

"It's the visual aspect which appeals most. I mean that I'd like a racing car, but not to race it. For Christmas my wife Sally gave me that hand-built Belgian bike. It hangs on the wall outside my studio like an art object but has never been ridden. I just admire the form of it, the engineering, the oval tubing. It's quite sexy.

"My involvement with dental equipment came about when I needed a highly mobile table for still-life photography. I was chatting to my dentist who mentioned that he still had in storage all his father's pre-war equipment.

"When I saw it I flipped. There was the highchair the dentist used to

work on his patients. Bloody uncomfortable, as my secretary will tell you. There were all sorts of metal drill pieces, oral picks, hypodermic syringes, sets of filling teeth, lovely boxes full of filling material and ointment jars - he let me pick what I wanted.

"They're all just objects really, but sometimes have their uses. The dental lights on a central tower are wonderful period pieces and occasionally a sinter will be subjected to them.

"The hypodermics are useful if we have to syringe out a liquid for a drinks advertisement. Strangers see them lying around and think we must be into really heavy drugs.

"I use the tiny mirror probes if the camera is at an angle and I can't see the calibration. The drills are good for prodding delicate objects on a set or as a screwdriver.

"In the drawing room the dental trolley makes the perfect drinks tray and we also put the high-fi and telephone on it.

"We've never had a dentist in the family as far as I know. But my grandfather (the Duke of Richmond and Gordon) was once an engineer. I must have inherited the collecting bug from him."

Richard Compton Miller  
Compton Miller's Who's Really Who was published last week by Blond & Briggs, price £5.95



**WHEELER DEALER**  
Catherine Shakespeare-Lane, Nth London portrait photographer and hub-cap collector

"Give me any excuse I start collecting. I always want to have a better and bigger collection than anyone else. Perhaps it's not very nice of me.

"I began when I was six filling a time with beads and marbles. We used to swap them at schools. I've still got mine to this day. I then moved on to plastic charms in cereal packets and bubble-gum wrappers.

"As I became older I started on matchboxes, but it got out of control. Now I use them for lighting the gas.

"Whenever I'm in a plane, train or restaurant I take four wrapped sugar-cubes. I've paid for them. I've taken them to the soap haven. I've taken them to the hotel. I've taken them to the shoe-shine strips in hotels. I've got shoe-shine strips, people bring me back got box-falls, orange wrappers, unusual champagne bottles as well. It's terrible.

"I started on hub caps after a friend was served breakfast on one



in New York. She looked at it and thought, how beautiful. We ended up importing 500 from a Chicago breaker's yard and selling them as fruit bowls, ashtrays or just decorations. If they're a bit battered, it's part of the mystique.

"Look at the Plymouth Road-Runner up there on the wall. It's my favourite as it has such perfect lines. That early-1960s Cadillac is good for fruit with its deep dish and also has a smooth bottom so it won't damage your table.

"This Studebaker is pretty old. I love the idea that my beloved Elvis Presley could have ridden in it. See how beautifully made and well designed that 1950s one is. It's like the spiked wheels of Boudica's chariot, but no one knows who made it.

"I used to have 20 hanging in the wall. But I always said I'd take them down if one fell on me. One did and so down they came. But I'll never part with those ones. We still have a few left for sale.

"I can't explain this desire to keep accumulating rubbish. There is something of a librarian in me - I like cataloguing things. People who collect are meant to be insecure."

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# Hay, you can't do that down here

by Celia Curtis

The self-proclaimed king of Hay-on-Wye, Richard Booth, the 45-year-old eccentric whom the Guinness Book of Records recognized as owning the largest second-hand bookshop in the world, may be deposed on Guy Fawkes Day.

Behind the plot is Leon Morelli, a London School of Economics graduate, who heads a vast London-based international mail distribution service. Morelli, reputedly a millionaire, arrived in the sleepy Welsh border town of Hay three years ago when Booth's business was going through a financial crisis. He bought for £100,000 Booth's prime site in the centre of town, the former Plaza cinema, complete with half his stock of books.

King Richard (he announced the independence of Hay six years ago on April Fool's Day) believed that Morelli agreed that the two businesses would be complementary, specializing in different subject areas, but instead apparently went into competition with Booth's 20-year-old business and lured away many of his employees with offers of higher salaries.

Morelli now has his commercially astute eye on Hay Castle, perched on a prime site plumb in the middle of town, with crumbling Norman ramparts looming over a maze of narrow, winding streets.

Booth bought the castle in 1964 for about £7,000 and lives in a frugally furnished extension. In 1978 fire destroyed the roof. But renovation continues and Booth promises to open the castle to the public and make it available for local functions.

This summer Morelli, five years Booth's junior, launched a poster campaign challenging the "monarchy" to re-roof the castle by November 5 and threatening that if this was not done a vote would be held to decide who should be king.

Last week, on one of his infrequent visits to Hay, Morelli put the finishing touches to his modern version of the Guy Fawkes plot.



Booth: not amused

Today, all 1,800 households in Hay will receive a message asking: "Is Hay-on-Wye one man's self-declared 'kingdom' or another man's fondest dream?" Hay residents are expected to vote by throwing a dart, either at a caricature of the "king" or a portrait of Morelli. The incentive of a free glass of sherry is offered to those who aim at Booth.

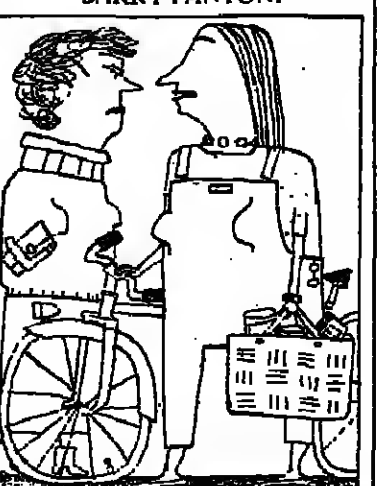
Asked whether his message hid a desire to succeed to the throne and possibly to take over the castle, Morelli replied that he had made a good offer for the castle which Booth had turned down.

In the bar of the Black Lion, Booth admitted he was not amused. He had once considered Morelli to be a friend, but now wanted nothing more to do with him. "If he thinks he can buy the friendship and loyalty of the townspeople, he has made a grave misjudgment", he said.

Undoubtedly, Booth has put Hay on the map since he arrived in 1961, a history graduate from Oxford. He opened a small second-hand bookshop with about 3,000 paperback books and in the course of time acquired some warehouses, the former fire station, an old workhouse, a butcher's shop, the Plaza cinema and the castle, filling them all to overflowing with books. He said that books are a tourist attraction and that he wanted to give bookshelling a carnival image. "I think a town where the bookshops are bigger than the supermarkets can be a big attraction".

Booth does not shirk the overstatement. Since that outline of his book-selling philosophy, he has moved on to promoting a rural revival movement, the objects of which he details in a series of pamphlets with such titles as *Bring Back Horses* and *Why Woolworth will destroy Brecon*. He has also declared war on the local branch of a supermarket because he believes that the town's culture is threatened by the food the supermarket imports into the town. He is working on a scheme to promote the reintroduction of local milk, cheese, eggs and butter to rebuild the Hay economy.

BARRY FANTONI



'Neville says you can borrow his copy of the Booker prizewinner when he's finished not reading it'

# As MPs debate cruise, John Barry examines Moscow's missile offer

## Andropov's disappearing trick

Moscow's latest offer in the Euro-missile negotiations, announced by Yuri Andropov on October 27, is interesting as much for what it does not say as for what it does.

It is the outcome of a review by Moscow of the whole Euro-missile issue, which has been so difficult and so drawn-out that the Soviet delegation at Geneva has been without negotiating instructions since mid-October.

All the signs are that within the Kremlin the question of a possible Soviet compromise on the issue has become an element in Andropov's internal struggle to consolidate his own power. Senior Soviet officials close to him have said as much in private conversations in Western Europe within the past fortnight.

Analysis of Andropov's latest offer suggests that he has failed to win the authority over his colleagues that he seeks. The evidence for this is that the offer is so much less than Soviet sources have been hinting Andropov himself wanted to present.

The clue to all this is a series of unreported events behind the closed doors of the Geneva talks.

Since the start of real negotiations early in 1982, the pattern of these talks has been two months in session, followed by a two-month recess to take stock. The latest round, the sixth, should have begun in mid-September but, at Soviet request, started 10 days earlier, on September 6. The usual pattern would therefore dictate a recess some time between November 6 and 16. And, early in the round, the chief Soviet negotiator, Yuli Kvitvinsky, pressed his American counterpart, Paul Nitze, to agree on a closure date.

This round at Geneva is the last before the first batch of Nato's Pershing-2 and cruise missiles are due to enter service on or about December 15. On November 19, the main West German opposition party, the SPD, is due to decide its attitude to these deployments, and on November 21 comes the Bundestag debate in Bonn on whether Germany should accept the Nato missiles.

Chancellor Kohl is said to be confident he will win the Bundestag debate. But he has urged, and West Germany's Nato partners have accepted, that the West should keep the Geneva talks going, if at all possible, while these debates take place.

So, at Geneva, Nitze refused Kvitvinsky's request for a recess date. Nitze said he was prepared to negotiate right up to Christmas if that would bring an agreement any closer. To underline the point, the US delegation then prepared a work schedule for the round, setting out an agenda for each meeting - and taking the round through to December 15.

Kvitvinsky then revealed that he could agree to this schedule only up to October 12. By then, he said, Moscow would have taken a decision on its next move.

One of Moscow's options, of course, was to break off the talks. Fear that this might indeed be the Soviet decision explains a flurry of predictions of a possible Soviet walk-out which emanated from Nato headquarters in Brussels on October 10 and 11.

The October 12 deadline in fact passed without incident. Kvitvinsky said the review of policy in Moscow was taking longer than expected, and he gave the end of October as the new deadline for a decision by the



Soviet leadership. While he waited for that, however, Kvitvinsky had no negotiating brief; his instructions had expired on October 12.

Soviet sources in Western Europe now hint that the policy review in Moscow was a fundamental one. They even ask: "What do we want for the SS-20s for, anyway?" In terms of negotiating tactics, Nato sources seem fairly confident that two separate questions were asked. In crude terms, would a significant Soviet concession now buy a deal acceptable to Moscow before Nato's scheduled December deployment deadline? If not, was it worth offering such a concession to buy a postponement of that deadline, in the hope that further political pressure on Western Europe over the coming months might force a change in Nato's position?

In late September, it looked as if the Soviet leadership was about to decide that a significant concession would be worthwhile. Nato sources say that Alexander Boria, a commentator on *Izvestia* who is very close to Andropov - a drinking companion of long standing - dropped a hint that Moscow might cut its SS-20s trained on Western Europe to 80 or fewer in exchange for zero Nato deployments.

But as the policy review overran its mid-October deadline, the prospect of this concession faded. By 10 days ago, Nato sources were fairly sure that the most Andropov was going to be able to offer was a concession aimed at winning a postponement of Nato's December deadline. There was even a good idea of what Andropov wanted to offer.

Nato's actual deployments in December will total 41 missiles: one squadron of nine Pershing-2s in West Germany; two squadrons of 16 cruise missiles apiece in Britain and Italy. The offer Andropov was expected to make was that the Soviets would "liquidate" 41 of its SS-20s within range of Western Europe if Nato would postpone these deployments. Even the timing of this offer was predicted: he was to announce it in a speech in Sofia on October 26.

Andropov did not however go to Sofia. He did not make his speech. (His health may explain that). Instead, he has announced Moscow's new offer in an interview in *Pravda*. And it emerges that he has been unable to persuade his colleagues in the Politburo to accept any of the concessions he is said to have wanted.

and French missiles. There is nothing new here, except that Andropov claims this means "the USSR could have in Europe about 140 SS-20 launchers". Previous versions of this offer - it was first publicly broached by Andropov last December - have suggested a total of 162 SS-20s. In effect, Andropov is now offering to reduce that number by 22.

● A freeze on SS-20s in the Soviet Far-East. This is new and significant. Its impact is muted, however, by two points. First, the freeze would come into effect only from the "entry into force" of any agreement. In the meantime, the Soviets can make haste to start building as many SS-20 bases in the Far-East as they choose and, under previous Soviet freeze rules, those bases would then be entitled to install their complement of SS-20s. (Three new bases are already under construction in the Soviet Far East). Second, though the phrasing of the Tass text is ambiguous, Andropov seems to be saying that the freeze would be conditional upon the US accepting not merely a ban on any missiles of its own in the Far East (a prohibition Washington would accept), but also a ban on modernizing US aircraft based within range of the Soviet Far East.

● A abandonment of the 300 total systems. Again, Andropov's wording is ambiguous but it could be significant. All previous Soviet offers have said that both missiles and aircraft must be limited (a position Nato now accepts) and that the total of missiles plus aircraft in Europe must be no more than 300 by 1990 (a position Nato does not accept). Moscow now seems to have dropped this. Andropov offers "equal total levels of medium-range delivery aircraft in a mutually acceptable quantitative range, even though substantially differing from the one proposed by us earlier" which suggests the abandoning of the 300 limit.

So, if these interpretations are correct, it is an interesting and serious package. But it is nothing like as radical as Soviet sources had led Nato to expect. And, of course, the price of any deal remains what it has always been: zero Nato deployments. The most fascinating aspect of the *Pravda* interview is how much of it is taken up with Andropov's explanations of why he is not offering more. It is as if he is sending signals.

Andropov goes out of his way to explain why Moscow has decided not to offer "a unilateral reduction of its missiles in Europe" - in other words, the SS-20s - to induce a postponement of Nato's own deployments. Having argued that the withdrawal of the SS-20s and "more than one dozen" of the SS-5s do constitute unilateral reductions, he goes on to say: "There are no signs at all that the United States would be prepared to forgo such a deployment (of Pershing and cruise missiles) if the Soviet Union continued further to reduce unilaterally its missiles."

In other words, the Soviets have concluded that a postponement would buy them nothing, unless they were also to offer substantive concessions - Nato's right to deploy - which they still find themselves unable to agree among themselves. It is the nearest we are likely to get to a public admission that the Soviets' political campaign in Western Europe has failed.

But where does all this leave Yuri Andropov?

Hon Members: "Nonsense". That was how Hansard recorded jokers by some Conservative MPs during Denis Healey's speech in the emergency debate last week. What irked them was the doom-laden warning delivered by the Shadow foreign secretary: "If there is not an immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Grenada, the fighting may go on for months."

Clearly, those Tories felt that Mr Healey was exaggerating, and that a swift, surgical operation by the Americans would not only subdue resistance in Grenada but also enable an orderly and uncomplicated withdrawal after a decent interval.

Sadly, the experience of many years and many places is on the side of Mr Healey. Military actions, expected at the outset by their originators to be swift and relatively painless, sometimes drag on for years. Even the fighting ends quickly and in success, political commitments may bog down the victors.

The United States first sent "advisers" into Vietnam in April 1956. Before long thousands of American servicemen were committed there, and the numbers went on increasing. The United States presence was brought ignominiously to an end 19 years later, after it began and by then 7,232 American servicemen had lost their lives.

In December 1979 Russian troops moved into Afghanistan, responding - in words which uncannily anticipated the reasons offered by the White House for going into Grenada - to an "insistent request" from the Afghan government "to give urgent political, moral and economic aid, including military aid". Nearly four years later, the Russian forces are still there; between 4,000 and 10,000 of them have been killed.

In June 1982 the Israel Defence Forces (as, in this context ironically, they are officially named) invaded Lebanon in what was expected to be a speedy operation which would create a buffer zone to protect Galilee from terrorist attacks. The mopping-up force turned unwillingly into an army of occupation, and 517 of Israel's servicemen have so far been shot or blown up. It is a campaign which continues to this day, even though Mr Shamir's government is as desperate to end it.

All of these were military campaigns which aroused fierce controversy. However, even operations widely accepted as necessary can have unforeseen and disheartening consequences. When, as a result of a request from the Northern Ireland government (then based upon an elected Parliament "Stormont"), British troops went to Londonderry and Belfast in August

# Gerald Kaufman

## Invade in haste, repent at leisure

1969 they were welcomed by Catholics and Protestants alike as upholders of law and order.

Fourteen years later, law and order in the Six Counties are in no better shape. The British troops are still there, not only reviled but under armed attack from extremists in both communities, and the death toll of members of the Army and Ulster Defence Regiment has reached 504.

Throughout much of the democratic world, the British expedition to retake the Falkland Islands from the Argentine aggressors was regarded as justified. The campaign lasted only a few weeks and ended in total victory, even though 237 British servicemen were killed. However, more than 16 months after the Argentine surrender British troops remain marooned in the Falklands.

No one has the faintest idea what it will be possible to withdraw them, and massive sums are being spent on providing a military infrastructure, even though it is almost universally accepted that Britain's position on the islands is ultimately untenable.

Military actions, entered into unthinkingly or even hastily, can have disastrous consequences for those who initiate them. True, Margaret Thatcher profited politically from the Falklands war. Lyndon Johnson, on the other hand, was destroyed by Vietnam. Menachem Begin left office in despair as Israel's Lebanon entanglement dragged on and on. Anthony Eden was forced out as Prime Minister after the invasion of Egypt in 1956 ended in ignominy.

The lesson of all of these operations is simple and grim. It is easy to decide to embark upon a military action, whether for the best of reasons or from motives manifestly less noble. Ending the action is a good deal more complicated even when, as in Lebanon but not in Vietnam, the invading army is in a strong position. In cases where the armed operation can be tidily concluded, as in the rare example of the Falklands, the military involvement is not necessarily brought to an end and may be succeeded by an almost insoluble political problem.

Grenada is the latest of a long series of small or weak states which have been turned into a battleground by a powerful nation acting unilaterally, and often in contravention of international law. President Reagan may be full of bravado for the time being. Like others who have launched into military action in a mood of ebullient confidence and self-justification, however, he may find that what began as a short-term solution can turn into a long-term burden.

The author is Labour MP for Manchester, Gorton.

Anne Sofér

# A German lesson for our schools

Anyone who believes there is a connexion between educational standards and economic output will read with gloom a recent comparative study of English and West German schooling standards published by the National Institute of Economic and Social Research, *Schooling Standards in Britain and Germany* by S. J. Prais and Karin Wagner. (If I were a Scot, I would bridle at that "British"; the Scottish system of education needs to be separately assessed.)

Put baldly, we are doing very badly. Among the conclusions are that "about half of all German pupils compared with a quarter of all pupils in Britain, achieve a standard equivalent to a broadly-based O-level", that in mathematics "the German system has raised the level of attainment of its weakest 50 per cent of pupils to about that of the average pupil in England" and that "those in the lower half of the ability-range in England appear to lag by the equivalent of about two years' schooling behind the corresponding section of pupils in Germany".

The West German system is selective - but so also were the schools from which most of the English data came. Nor is it a "trendy versus traditional" argument - though the extremely wide range of types of English maths syllabus for the lower half of the ability range draws critical comment in passing. It is a question, essentially, of expectations and targets; of attitudes and motivation. The Germans operate a system in which the great majority are expected to achieve a certificated standard - in other words to succeed. We have never in this country accepted that such a thing might be possible. ("Exams that everyone can pass? What nonsense!")

It is instructive to read the Norwegian report, submitted to the Ministry of Education in 1943 on suggested changes in the secondary school curriculum and examinations. In describing the "type of pupil" for whom the secondary modern school and later the lower streams of comprehensive schools were intended to cater, the authors of the report seem almost to be describing some Caliban-like imbecile rather than one half of the population of an advanced industrial nation: "He finds little attraction in the past... and fails to relate his knowledge to other branches of activity. Abstractions mean little to him. His horizon is near and, within a limited area, his movement is generally slow." And anybody who thinks we have moved beyond these assumptions, should consider our present examination system which is specifically intended to exclude the "bottom 40 per cent".

This is not a plea to remove competition from the education system but to change some basic assumptions. After all, practically all our children can, by the time they are eight or nine, read, write and cope with simple arithmetic - achievements that were thought appropriate only for a small elite a few hundred years ago. It is only our continuing elitist assumptions that are blocking a comparable hoisting of average standards now.

The author is SDP member of the GLC/ILEA for Camden, St Pancras North.

# Robert Fisk on the high stakes in the Lebanon reconciliation talks



Five key figures at Geneva: Amin Gemayel, Camille Chamoun, Suleiman Franjeh, Saeb Salam and Walid Jumblatt

Geneva. Nine men are due to sit down in one of Geneva's best hotels today and try to reconstruct Lebanon. There will be a lot of memories at the table, and ghosts as well.

For the families that ruled Lebanon back in 1943, when its National Covenant was agreed, still largely control the country. Pierre Gemayel, a Christian Maronite who had been inspired by the Nazi rallies in 1936, had a hand in framing the Covenant, the carefully constructed system of power-sharing that gave the Christians the presidency because the 1932 census showed them to be in a narrow majority.

An even younger Camille Chamoun also helped, and so did a Christian from northern Lebanon named Hamid Franjeh. Saeb Salam, an enterprising Sunni Muslim businessman whose father had been a parliamentarian in the Ottoman empire, played a minor role, although the rather haughty Druze leader Kemal Jumblatt stood aside.

The frail and elderly Pierre Gemayel, father of President Amin Gemayel, will be there today. So will Chamoun and Saeb Salam. Hamid Franjeh's brother Suleiman will be there, representing the Christian Maronite and pro-Syrian opposition to the President. Walid Jumblatt, whose father was assassinated six years ago, is in Geneva.

It should be quite a party and it proves two things that with the men who failed Lebanon now trying to rebuild it, the chances of success do not look very high; and that Lebanon, despite its veneer of parliamentary democracy, is governed not by social consensus but family consensus.

# Who will top the table?

this. A 30-minute chat with Jumblatt, he has said, will clear up the problem.

Amin Gemayel rose through the Phalange but has ostensibly shaken off his Phalange connections. He knows he has to make concessions, but wants to minimize them for fear of losing any residual influence over the Phalange militias. He hopes to preserve the present system of government, to keep the presidency in Christian Maronite hands, even though the Maronites are now a minority.

Under the 1943 Covenant, the presidency became Maronite but the prime minister was to be Sunni Muslim, the Speaker of Parliament a Shia Muslim, and the army chief of staff a Druze, under a Maronite commander. A similar pattern embraced all the ministries.

There was, however, no census since 1932 - since the Christians were not keen to have their minority status confirmed. Yet the system continued in the interests of domestic peace.

Amin Gemayel now thinks he can get away with mere tinkering with this system. But Jumblatt, Franjeh and the former Prime Minister Rashid Karami, all allied to the pro-Syrian National Salvation Front, favour a prime ministerial government, giving real power to the Sunni Muslim premier and reducing the

control of the president, accepting a symbol of Maronite ascendancy with none of the substance. The Deuxieme Bureau security apparatus, now run by former Phalangists, would thus fall within Muslim control.

There will also be proposals at Geneva for a senate, chosen on the basis of sectarian representation, which would have a veto over the lower house. This would provide genuine parliamentary democracy while retaining a generally Muslim veto over legislation.

The Shia Muslims, deprived and poor but, at 1,200,000 the largest religious community, will have Nabih Berri to represent them. The government hopes to satisfy him with a ministry. The Sunni elite have always believed that the Shia can be bought. Mr Berri might prove them wrong.

But the internal struggle is only one of the conflicts which will influence the Geneva discussions. The Israeli-Syrian battle will also figure. Apart perhaps from Chamoun, Israel has few friends at the talks; but the Syrians will not only have their Lebanese friends there - a Syrian government representative will be present.

Just what the Syrians will demand is not known, although they have made no secret of their intention to destroy all Lebanon's links with the Israelis. So the National Salvation

Front is expected to insist on the abrogation of the May 17 unofficial peace treaty between Israel and Lebanon.

The Syrians would rather like Karami to be the next prime minister. A Syrian swag, he would lead a government falling deeply within Damascus's shadow.

The Americans probably accept that Israel's influence has ended as surely as its military adventure has collapsed. According to the Lebanese historian Kemal Salibi the Americans would like a settlement as soon as possible. "But they are worried that they may lose Lebanon. Lebanon is the gateway to the Arab world, which Israel is not".

Washington is thus putting pressure on Gemayel to make concessions. If the United States applies too little pressure - or if Syria applies too much - the conference will fail in its objectives. But the Americans, meanwhile, have found another conflict in Lebanon. President Reagan sees it as part of the East-West struggle. Inevitably, American credibility is now at stake.

The problem is that Mr Reagan has also placed his country's square behind Gemayel, whose legitimacy has become America's legitimacy in Lebanon. While the American naval bombardment of Souk el-Gharb last month saved the Lebanese army - and thus "the government's own legality, it also committed Washington to Lebanon's internal battle - and to last week's suicide bombings.

A failure at Geneva will draw the US deeper in. Syria's ambitions will remain unsatisfied and it will thus require further prestige from Soviet arms and Soviet assistance. So the US-Soviet struggle is also being fought out at Geneva.





P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## NATO AND THE CARIBBEAN

There has been in Western Europe an indifference to developments in the Caribbean which was eventually bound to create tension within the North Atlantic Alliance. Stability in the Caribbean basin and the Gulf of Mexico is important to Nato for two reasons. The first, and most obvious, is that if the United States is distracted by what it feels to be a threat in a more vulnerable area closer to home than Europe it will have less time and effort to spend contributing to the security of West Europe or the Middle East. Secondly, in strictly logistical terms, the Caribbean basin and the Gulf of Mexico are important because in a European emergency at least 40 per cent of all American supplies and reinforcements for Europe are destined to pass that way. Thus the more that the Soviet Union and Cuba penetrate that area, the less secure a source of strategic supplies it would become.

If the broad purpose of the Alliance is to be sustained and strengthened these American preoccupations with Central American stability have to be more fully understood in Western Europe - Britain included. The result of continued indifference can only be a repetition of the communications failures and embarrassments of the Grenada operation. That, at least in the short term, will have given a new lease of life to the not-so-latent anti-Americanism evident both on the left and on the far right of British and most West European politics.

In the Caribbean Britain's departure and subsequent indifference had created a power vacuum. Whitehall was even agitating to remove the small British force in Belize, in spite of the American misgivings. There was little case law of Anglo-American cooperation and a wholly different emphasis as to the area's strategic importance to each ally.

Developments in Grenada and the fears of governments throughout the Association of East Caribbean States can now be seen to have given Washington more grounds for believing that an intervention would be legitimate than at first appeared. In international law an unsolicited armed intervention in a neighbouring country was clearly wrong, unless the intervening

state could show that its own nationals were at risk. That is how the operation was first presented. Since then Sir Paul Socon, the Governor General has emerged from hiding. His reserve powers to take the action he has and is taking - including a request for armed assistance - are quite incontestable. His emergence has put the matter in a different light.

As the sole remaining constitutional personality in Grenada he is entitled to use his prerogative to confer legitimacy, even retrospectively, on the whole operation, without reference to anybody including the Queen who, under the Grenada constitution, had delegated full powers to him except when she is herself in Grenada. Sir Paul has been criticized for not contacting Buckingham Palace before taking any action. On the contrary, he had no need to do so and was well advised to leave Buckingham Palace right out of it.

Sir Geoffrey Howe yesterday on the television appeared to perpetuate the impression that the British government feels at best dismissive to Sir Paul's role in the crisis, and at worst incredulous. Sir Geoffrey maintained his view that the Americans had not yet adequately justified the intervention. Perhaps he is still the victim of British pique that the Governor General's appeal for assistance was made ultimately to the United States and not to Britain. The logic of the Foreign Office's position, where officials decline to authenticate the approaches made by Sir Paul to the Dominican Prime Minister and others, is that because he did not ask British diplomats for help, he did not ask anybody. That is a sad relic of a colonial attitude to the West Indian states which seems in Whitehall to have outlived any worthier sense of responsibility.

It would be a pity if ignorance, indifference and now irritation were to blight Britain's capacity to contribute wholeheartedly to the urgent work of reconstruction which is now required in the East Caribbean. The difficult task ahead will be for Grenada's colleagues in the Commonwealth to facilitate a political convalescence in such a way that the democratic help both of Grenada and her neighbours serves to substantiate the validity

of the military operation which has just occurred.

In the House of Commons today these events will inevitably be connected with the decision to proceed with the introduction of cruise missiles. It is important, however, to avoid making any such facile connections. The kind of procedures which govern the stationing of American missiles in this country are totally different from those which were lacking in the consultation about the Caribbean. There are no grey areas. There is case law covering the Anglo-American nuclear partnership for more than 30 years, enshrined in memoranda and rearticulated with every changeover in the White House and Downing Street. It is agreed formally that American weapons based in Britain cannot be used without the consent of the British Prime Minister. American aircraft, armed with nuclear weapons, have been operating from British airfields at least since they were evicted from France in the mid 1960's, without Mr Denis Healey, even when he was Secretary of State for Defence, raising any of the objections he raises now.

Ultimately the Alliance will survive on the basis of mutual confidence or it will die. At the heart of that confidence lie the nuclear arrangements, both between the United Kingdom and the United States, and between the United States and her other allies. However rational and clear cut those arrangements are, confidence is ultimately an emotional commitment by each nation and its leaders. That is why the attempts to undermine European confidence in the United States are so often couched in the way most likely to play on people's emotions, through the portrayal of President Reagan as some kind of cowboy, or worse - but hardly less frequently - as the bairdly image of President Andropov. It is a false picture and would any way be irrelevant since the nuclear arrangements have already outlived many Presidents and Prime Ministers, some better and some worse than President Reagan and Mrs Thatcher. With patience and optimism on both sides of the Atlantic they should outlive many more.

## Court attacks on third parties

From the Director of the Press Council

Sir, Your leading article, "Innocent third parties" (October 28), was a welcome analysis of one of the two matters arising from the Old Bailey rape trial which have concerned the Press Council in recent years. When the Contempt Bill was before Parliament the Press Council protested to the Lord Chancellor, the Attorney General, and members of both Houses that the proposed powers to ban publication of names of people referred to or involved in trials were too broad and imprecise to be in the public interest.

The main argument put then was that such powers could be used to protect victims of blackmail (not, as your report of October 26 suggested, the names of victims of rape cases. Identification of victims and the accused in rape trials is restricted by the Sexual Offences (Amendment) Act).

The Press Council said the protection of blackmail victims was an aim with which journalists and editors would sympathise. It warned, however, that the wide-ranging powers proposed in the Bill were likely to be used for purposes never contemplated by Parliament.

The other point which had concerned the Press Council was that raised in your leading article: the problem of fairness in reporting an attack made during a trial on a third party who was not before the court. In 1978 the Press Council consulted the Magistrates' Association, the Senate of the Inns of Court and the Law Society about the problem. It then reminded editors that it was for their judgment whether to report a courtroom attack on an absent third party but that such reports might be ascribed to fear or favouritism. Interestingly, in view of Mr Heath's decision, the Press Council announced then that there were occasions where the right course for a third party who believed unfair allegations had been made against him was to consult a lawyer about the possibility of making a correcting statement to the court concerned.

The Press Council said then, and the point is apposite now, that when an attack has been made on a third party it is desirable for the court to discharge its responsibility by indicating publicly how far it has accepted the allegations or taken account of them in reading its verdict or sentence. The responsibility then lies on the press, if it reported the allegations, to report, too, the court's view of them.

There will be much sympathy with your view that an additional legal restriction on reporting may be desirable. However, a danger in that course which needs to be weighed is apparent in the present case. Restricting the press - but not those in the public gallery - from naming someone who has been the subject of an allegation in court provides ideal forcing conditions for the growth of rumours about what was actually said about whom.

Yours etc,  
KENNETH MORGAN, Director,  
The Press Council,  
1 Salisbury Square, EC4,  
October 28.

## Battle for Hastings

From Councillor D. J. Amies

Sir, Your leader of October 21 suggested that the Government should close the "anomalous" Tonbridge to Hastings railway line despite objections from well-heeled commuters. Prior to the recent general election the Government promised substantial investment in the line to provide an improved service to the now impoverished town of Hastings - the Jarrow of the South-east.

To close this line would be a double tragedy for the eastern half of the area governed by East Sussex County Council. Starved of capital investment by that authority over the last ten years the area now has an adult male unemployment rate of around 20 per cent. Any prosperity that remains is to a large extent dependent upon the fast rail service to London, both for commuting and for day trips to Hastings.

The local Conservative MPs have been assured that the line will remain open and have conveyed this view to the electorate. Meanwhile the asbestos-ridden rolling stock is slowly breaking down, like other promises from this Government. I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,  
DAVID AMIES,  
14 Fair Meadow,  
Robertsbridge,  
East Sussex,  
October 22.

## Pricing gas

From Sir Ian Morrow

Sir, It is true, as Mr W. G. Jewers implies (October 14), that the Gas Corporation is not burdened with interest payments, but it is burdened with a Government levy of £525m which, if it was interest, would service a debt of some £4bn. Their profit and loss account would be no worse off if the corporation had such a debt, and the consumers would be £4bn better off. So prices could have been less by this amount over the years.

The corporation is pursuing a high profit policy which would not have been allowed by private utility companies before nationalisation. Cheap gas would put pressure on the generating board to reduce prices and this in turn would put pressure on the coal board to sell coal at world prices.

With the resources of natural gas, oil and coal that we possess, our energy costs should be amongst the cheapest in the world.  
Yours faithfully,  
IAN MORROW,  
41 Bishopsgate, EC2.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Sites for radioactive waste disposal

From Mr David R. Cope

Sir, The most disturbing aspect of yesterday's announcement (report, October 26) that two sites in England are candidates for the possible disposal of intermediate-level nuclear waste is that the Secretary of State for the Environment appears to have failed completely to learn any lessons from the events following the selection of six sites in Scotland and England for high-level waste disposal tests in 1976-81.

Then, as now, there was an attempt to separate the public examination of the testing of the sites from public examination of the consequences of any subsequent construction at them. Then, as seems likely to occur again, it was argued that evaluation of this first stage in selecting sites should consider only the minor environmental effects, such as drilling noise, likely to arise and not those of any development that might follow.

Eventually, the previous Secretary of State, Tom King, was forced to concede, in ending that research programme in December, 1981, that test-drilling was a matter of national and not only local concern.

No community can be unaware that if it allows testing to go ahead in its area this must increase the chances of its being host to subsequent stages, rather than areas where testing does not occur.

The pressure on the selected areas

has also undoubtedly been increased by the recent rapidly developing international climate against the oceanic disposal of this type of waste.

The only way to handle the understandable concern which local residents and councils feel is for there to be a systematic, national, public examination of the entire policy of radioactive waste management, examining the suitability of all areas of the UK for land disposal and also the merits of oceanic and land sites.

Some machinery for this exists under section 48 of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971, but even if the formality of this approach is considered unwieldy, a planning inquiry inspector may, as at Sizewell, have a remit which allows the widest examination of the entire policy context of an individual land development.

To date, UK policy on radioactive waste management has been characterized by confusion, delay and political expediency. The piecemeal approach adopted by successive Secretaries of State ensures that suspicion is generated in one part of the country after another. Meanwhile, of course, the wastes continue to accumulate.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID R. COPE,  
The University of Nottingham,  
University Park,  
Nottingham.

### Out of step in the health service

From Mr N. P. Hapworth

Sir, Ten years ago "consensus management" was the order of the day. Now it's the reverse: strong leadership. Ten years hence it will be all change to a reaction from strong leadership.

Why is it necessary for every part of the health service to march in step? An alternative solution is to encourage experiment - different circumstances and personalities require different management solutions. After all, consensus management works very successfully in some health authorities.

Uniformity is bureaucratic tidiness, but I doubt if it produces effective management for all circumstances.

Yours sincerely,  
N. P. HAPWORTH, Director,  
The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy,  
1 Buckingham Place, SW1,  
October 27.

From Professor A. C. P. Sims

Sir, In your article (October 19) concerning cuts in the National Health Service what the three examples you cited from different parts of the country had in common was the withdrawal of facilities for the treatment of the mentally ill.

This is occurring in many places despite the Government's stated intention of protecting mental health services. Mental health is extremely vulnerable at present because health authorities are tempted to capitalize on the wholly laudable change of emphasis from institutional to community care by making economies on hospital wards but not reallocating the resources saved on the same scale for necessary developments in the community.

Yours sincerely,  
A. C. P. SIMS,  
The University of Leeds,  
Department of Psychiatry,  
St James's University Hospital,  
Leeds,  
October 21.

From Mr John Hilbourne

Sir, I am puzzled by the recommendations of the Griffiths report on efficiency in the National Health Service. I thought that the 1974 reorganization put through by Sir Keith Joseph and based on the work of McKinney and Co had already taken advantage of the best business had to offer.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN HILBOURNE,  
Penn House,  
Beckpool Road,  
Frenchay,  
Bristol,  
Avon,  
October 26.

### Beinn Eighe plans

From Professor D. W. Harding

Sir, The award by the Council of Europe of its diploma to the Nature Conservancy Council for its management of the Beinn Eighe national nature reserve, and the recognition of the area as a wildlife habitat of international importance by the United Nations Man and Biosphere Programme (your report, October 22), serve to underline the insensitivity of the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board's plans to develop the area immediately north of the Beinn Eighe reserve and the National Trust's estate at Torridon.

Proposals include the building of dams, aqueducts, roads and power stations by the rivers Talladale and Crude, which flow into Loch Maree on its southern shore between Kinlochewe and the Loch Maree hotel.

The fact that the planned capacity of both schemes is at present only 9.5 megawatts hardly mitigates the damage which such a development will inflict on a unique environment and makes it scarcely credible that such an increase could not be accommodated within existing schemes elsewhere.

Yours faithfully,  
D. W. HARDING,  
14 Drummond Place,  
Edinburgh,  
October 22.

### Death in the forest

From Mr Recorder P. J. E. Jackson

Sir, From our balcony here, we can see for miles and the Black Forest appears as healthy and beautiful as ever. Acid rain is discussed locally, but I have seen no demonstration.

The forests seem to have things well in hand and I am further reassured by Professor Kenneth Mellanby's letter in *The Times* on October 26.

Yours etc,  
PETER J. E. JACKSON,  
7298 Lossburg 1,  
Kreis Frensdorft,  
Hauptstrasse 29,  
West Germany.

### Off the rails

From Mr Charles Mitchell

Sir, In your "Letter from Delhi" (October 20) your Correspondent writes of the procedure for locating one's seat on an Indian train. He fails to elaborate, however, on the potential nuances of this game.

Tactics encountered at Amritsar this summer were to confound the would-be English traveller by using his name on the reservation list in Hindi (no mean feat, this), followed by the awesome *coup d'etat* of removing the Tourist Quota carriage from the train altogether.

Doubtless an admirable precaution against British Rail spies!  
Yours faithfully,  
CHARLES MITCHELL,  
41 Green Park,  
Cambridge,  
October 21.

## REPEATABLE MARRIAGE VOWS

For a very long time the Church of England has taken the view that it could not at the same time maintain its doctrine that marriage is or ought to be indissoluble while permitting those who had been divorced to marry again under the church's auspices. Any compromise on the latter, even in the hardest of hard cases, would weaken this public witness. This proposition, however, has been eroded more recently by others no less persuasive: that the church must witness to the mercy as well as the justice of God; that forgiveness and new beginnings are always possible, and those who have fallen from grace should be not condemned but helped and encouraged.

This argument finally persuaded the General Synod in July to agree in principle that there were certain circumstances in which the church should marry divorced persons, and it commissioned the preparation of draft proposals for a scheme to carry this change of policy into effect. Now the synod meeting next week has to decide whether the scheme, as drafted, does what it wishes it to do. Will it identify the worthy cases?

The answer, give or take some rough justice, is probably that it will. A devout church-goer, one who has been abandoned by a spouse without good cause, who has fulfilled such outstanding family obligations as are possible and who humbly accepts a share of responsibility for past failure,

could apply under this system with confidence: one whose attitudes are at the opposite extreme would be wasting the church's time. Some cases will fall in the middle, but the church's pastoral instinct would be to give the benefit of the doubt in favour of the applicant; and the scheme avoids a legalistic approach, and the kind of hair-splitting which is sometimes alleged against the Roman Catholic nullity system.

There are two further tests which these proposals will have to pass, however. Divided as it is both on the wisdom of this step and on the fundamental theology of marriage, the Church of England must look to its own unity. Proposals utterly rejected by a significant minority could do considerable harm. The discipline required, by these proposals demands wide agreement if it is to hold. Fortunately they have been drafted very much with the known views of the church's dissenters in mind, to accommodate all but the strictest indissolubilists. The Archbishop of Canterbury had justice behind his recent complaint that the draft scheme was being condemned unseemly.

The second test is that of natural justice, and here the scheme is defective. Because permission for a second marriage in church is described as a "dispensation", and what is being sought is not a right, the scheme makes no provision for appeal, nor even for a rejected

applicant-couple to be told the terms of the verdict against them. What is missing is not a whole apparatus of formal appeal, but an opportunity for some impartial authority, including the opportunity to explain points in the original particulars.

In marriage breakdown many of the facts are ambivalent. The synod would do well to incorporate an umpire into its scheme, for it must take every precaution to diminish the inevitable sense of injustice in those who are refused. Further to that, it should also be possible for permission to be granted for a marriage in church subject to certain conditions, for example that disputes concerning matrimonial property or maintenance should be settled first. The possibility of conditional consent is a surprising omission, as it may lead to a refusal in certain cases where some unsatisfactory detail could well be put right in good time.

Minded as it now is to proceed in this direction, the General Synod has a workable method at hand for doing so, improvable but workable as it stands, and capable of keeping the church together as it proceeds into uncharted waters. Whether it will in the long run undermine the church's witness to the permanence of marriage is a gamble the Synod has already decided to take, and is an objection not to these proposals but to last July's decision.

### Role of the GLC

From the Leader of the Greater London Council

Sir, Councillor Charles Williams (October 24) suggests that GLC functions like entertainment licensing and recreation services "can be perfectly well managed by the boroughs."

I hope he has consulted his Conservative colleagues on Westminster Council who would take over responsibility for licensing and large number of theatres and cinemas in the West End. In practice, of course, the standards of public safety and environmental protection in London are controlled, extremely patchily and inconsistently, depending on how each individual borough decided to meet Government cuts and "rate-capping" instructions.

Another Tory authority, Bromley, also stands to pick up a big bill if the GLC's strategic recreation facilities are passed to the boroughs. It would be interesting to see how the ratepayers of Bromley took to paying for a regional facility like the Crystal Palace sports centre.

Councillor Williams seems confused on the issue of joint boards. He condemns the fire brigade to unrepresentative management by a joint board since it is "not a matter of great public controversy, or political interest."

The present administration at County Hall has spent two years reversing cuts (firefighters and appliances) made by the Tories under Horace Cutler. Yet if the new joint board is to meet Government spending targets (which presumably is the object of the entire abolition exercise) it would have to shed 1,600

firefighters and more Londoners would undoubtedly die in fires. No public controversy? No political interest?

But Councillor Williams reserves his most muddled thinking for the question of public transport. Having first extolled what he sees as the past successes of joint boards in this field, he then concludes that "a joint board of 32 boroughs might be too cumbersome" and concludes by arguing for a directly-elected body to run public transport in London.

Funny, that sounds to me reasonably like a description of the GLC....

Yours faithfully,  
KEN LIVINGSTONE, Leader,  
Greater London Council,  
The County Hall, SE1,  
October 24.







THE ARTS

Tonight at Covent Garden the distinguished Soviet film director Andrei Tarkovsky stages his first opera, Boris Godunov. John Higgins exclusively interviews him about it

Spectacle crystallized into inner drama



Photograph of Andrei Tarkovsky by Harry Kerr

Covent Garden took a long time to announce the producer of their new Boris Godunov, which opens at the Royal Opera House tonight. For well over a year negotiations have been on, then off, and finally on again with Andrei Tarkovsky, the most distinguished Soviet film director of his generation.

There is still a certain amount of argument over who first persuaded Tarkovsky to desert the cinema temporarily for opera. He himself insists that Sir John Tooley, Covent Garden's general administrator, made the first official approach. But the instigator was almost certainly the conductor Claudio Abbado.

just over three years since Abbado conducted a major and controversial production of Boris at La Scala staged by another Soviet, Yuri Lyubimov, who was much in the news last month.

Tarkovsky, who is 50 this year, is a wiry man with a mop of hair, still unfringed by grey, which constantly has to be pushed out of his eyes. His features have a lined, lived-in look which makes him a little like Charles Bronson in non-pugilistic mood.

The proposal to work at Covent Garden was totally unexpected, but after reflection I realized that it could be interesting. I had not met Claudio Abbado before I was approached by Sir John Tooley, but it is very possible that Abbado knew Roublev and perhaps he thought that I would bring some of the principles of the cinema here to Covent

Garden. But film and theatre are totally different. When I work on stage my methods are never those of the film set.

"Let me say at once that I am not interested in the pomp that sometimes surrounds Mussorgsky's opera. My chief concern is with the inner drama of Boris himself, and I think that even if I were filming the opera I would still make it an intimate work. Let me say too that Boris Godunov has a special, and lonely, place in the repertoire. Italian opera is a genre unto itself so is German opera. Boris is set apart in that it is a marriage of music and a play, Pushkin's of the same name.

There is no mention of the later modifications added by Rimsky-Korsakov because they will not be heard at Covent Garden. The version of the score will be that edited by David Lloyd-Jones, which was also the one Abbado used at La Scala.

"The most important scenes in the play and the opera, such as the death of Boris, are Shakespearean in

flavour. Boris is a tragic hero in the line of Macbeth and Lear. Maybe he is a clearer figure in Pushkin than in Mussorgsky because there are fewer characters in his way, but I want to probe into his psychology. I'm often accused of wishing to complicate everything and perhaps that criticism is right.

"At the centre of Boris is not the problem of power but of a man broken by power. It is about those who take on power and then find that they cannot handle it. It is also about conscience. Perhaps an alternative title for Boris would be 'Golos Boga' ('The Voice of God'), in other words 'The Voice of Conscience'. Godunov is a lonely man who talks only to Prince Shuisky, but as he talks he looks at Shuisky with horror because this is the man who will carry on the tradition of murder. As surely as Boris killed Dmitri, so will Shuisky murder Feodor and Xenia, Boris's children. Crime begets crime." A decade ago David Robinson, writing on this page about Andrei Roublev, observed that "Tarkovsky's characteristic hero is always, it seems, a human being in an alien world". And that still appears to hold good.

Apart from Boris sung by Robert Lloyd, the first Briton to play the role at Covent Garden) and Shuisky (Philip Langridge), Tarkovsky's

main concern has been with the Simpleton (Patrick Power). "That role is all too often completely misconceived. He tends to be presented as a 'character' and it is thought that the more 'personality' he has the better. On the contrary. He is a concept in the way that Prince Mishkin or Don Quixote is a concept. He too is alone and his job is to emphasize the error of the way the people decide to take. I want his face obscured throughout the opera, so he will have a sack over his head which he takes off only at the very end, facing away from the audience.

"Pushkin's play ends with the cry of 'Long live Shuisky!' and then comes the stage direction: 'The people remain silent. Mussorgsky closes with the Simpleton and I see the removal of that sack as the most important gesture of the opera.' Our conversation closes, as it began, with Pushkin, who is up there in Tarkovsky's private pantheon along with Bach, Dostoevsky, Leonardo, Shakespeare and Tolstoy. His attention will now turn to Shakespeare and Hamlet in particular, which he is planning to film. Production details have been under discussion during the Boris rehearsal period.

Riverside Studios are to run a retrospective of Tarkovsky's films from November 22 to 26.

PUBLISHING

Shotgun birth of the trade paperback

All paperbacks currently in the best-seller lists are priced between £1.75 (the slim-line F-Plan Diet, so you pay less for it) and £2.95: The Oxford Dictionary and last year's Booker Prize winner, Schindler's Ark. These books are in the best-seller lists not because they have soft covers, which they have, but because their courageous publishers printed as many copies as they did, thus allowing them to bring their prices right down.

At the other end of the scale are the new hardbacks, mostly between three and four times as expensive. As publishers increasingly have difficulty in selling serious books in hardback in sensible quantities, a new animal has been brought into being: the trade paperback. It is priced somewhere between a hardback and a mass-market, reprint paperback, and in size tends to be closer to the original edition. This is for the simple, logical reason that - assuming there is a hardback, which usually there still is - the trade paperback has been printed on the same quality of paper, at the same time and on the same machine as the hardback.

Trade paperbacks are here, but not necessarily to stay. The logic behind them is roughly akin to that which insists that a camel is a horse designed by committee. The reasoning, if so it may be described, goes something like this: Hardbacks are expensive, relatively speaking, and they are expensive not because they have stiff covers but because relatively few copies are printed. Mass-market paperbacks are cheap because many copies are printed, and large numbers are able to be printed (usually) because the existence of the hardback, a year or so before the paperback, has made the public aware of the book.

If we produce an animal somewhere between hardback and paperback, print two or three times the number of copies we would have dared do in hardback and sell them at roughly half the retail price, maybe the world will accept a bargain - or at least a decent deal and buy.

I do not believe that the trade paperback will make lasting inroads there, rather than in the USA, where they order matters differently because, ultimately, if people really want or need a book they will buy it in hardback, or it becomes a mass-market paperback if it is mass available, or borrow it from their public libraries. Who wants an

animal on his or her shelves that looks betwixt and between, a hardback without hard covers? And, because the books are castrated hardbacks, you cannot flex them in your hands the way you can proper paperbacks, and the covers bend or crack.

Most general publishers now have trade paperback series, or at least publish the odd trade paperback, as Collins and Hodder & Stoughton do. Lord Weidenfeld is employing Mark Collins, former head of and impulse behind Fontana, to assess whether Weidenfeld & Nicolson should start up a trade paperback list. The mass market paperback imprints mostly now have trade paperback lines. Sphere call their Abacus, which hardly compliments their financial director, Corpi's, to be launched next Spring, is Black Swan (why black?), Pan's is Picador, Hamlyn's Gondola - which suggests either the fantasies or pretensions of someone. Penguin's is King Penguin, which goes to show what short memories Harmondsworth or King's Road has. You get the idea, and the books are more up-market, or literary.

The BBC's is Ariel, more in homage to the Eric Gill relief on the front of Broadcasting House than what is increasingly needed these days to tune in to their programmes. Fontana have just published the first titles in their trade paperback list, Flamingo; and Hutchinson seem to have as many trade paperback imprints planned, or unplanned, as they have editors.

The latest to be unveiled is Routledge & Kegan Paul's, immediately before they announced the name of their much needed new group managing director, Philip Starrock, together with the fact that last year they had a pre-tax loss - something they are not used to of £38,221. Their trade paperback list is called Ark and whether, when it was christened, they had the Covenant in mind I suspect, the Ark in question is now more to do with survival (as in Schindler, as indeed in Noah) than inspiration.

If the trade paperback can assist publishers of serious books, such as Routledge, to clamber away from their present economic difficulties, it will have more than justified its shotgun birth and hybrid condition. To the book buyer, it can mean a cheaper commodity, and to the author an additional source of revenue.

E. J. Craddock

Theatre Lovers Dancing Albery

A playwright with Staircase and Rattle of a Simple Man behind him has much to live up to. Charles Dyer earns our sympathy for that, but also our envy: it is no mean name that can secure a West End management, a good theatre and an all-star cast for this extraordinary piece, alternately rarefied and coarse, baffling expectation with its flatness, its real pathos, its flashes of brilliance and surreal portraiture set in a traditional framework of mixed-doubles comedy.

In Staircase's cast of two, a gay relationship of many years' standing, Mr Dyer showed the weaker partner revealing itself as the stronger. Lovers Dancing pits an apparently failed couple (married) against a successful couple in the same way. The gentlemanly Paul Eddington and the brusquely thrusting Colin Blakely can pinpoint the moment when their paths diverged: the ballroom dancing tournament when Mr Eddington's trousers fell halfway round the floor.

What followed was marriage to each other's partners, Mr Blakely waiting off with a hideous silver cup, the glamorous Cheryl (Georgina Hale) and a winner's ruthlessness that duly brings wealth and a glowing invitation to an annual celebration that dare not be refused by Mr Eddington and his sad wife (Jane Carr), their dreams shrunk by running the local chemist's shop.

The successful are as unassisted as the failures and a good deal guiltier. Left alone with the ex-medical chemist, Mr Blakely immediately confides fears of impotence, fury at his wife's habit of painting young soldiers in the nude, and worries about his unconvincing performance of the umbilical fluff (a typical detail). All are tormented by the need to shine.

The moment they are still supposedly celebrating 19 years later teens with still-festering doubts; who deliberately frayed the trouser buttons Mr Eddington's future depended on, who sired the child that Miss Hale conceived in a muddled four-in-a-bed night? She kept him, with all the other prizes, but the failure's life is not as sterile as it seems.

In tone and style, though, the play brings unpleasant surprises. Artificial, heightened language such as humans never spoke: Mr Dyer has not lost his gift for a fresh poetic phrase (a



Range of reaction: Jane Carr (left), Paul Eddington, Georgina Hale, Colin Blakely

perturbed character "feels as though all his nerve ends were gossipping") but much of it is embarrassingly unrepeatable and sits uncomfortably among the coarsenesses.

Finding naturalistic impersonation impossible, the cast react variously: Mr Eddington retains a ministerial dignity, Mr Blakely barks out the tortured prose defiantly, Miss Carr retreats into poisonous primness and Miss Hale goes squawkingly and posturingly right over the top. What is her accent? A sour cocktail of Deep South, Home Counties and heaven knows what.

A curious silence descended on the audience as they tried vainly to explain it, nor did her reminiscences of a dockland childhood floating boats in pools of her urine do much to clear up the mystery.

The script fails, possibly does not even try, to achieve the kind of pathos through laughter that was such an appealing feature of Staircase, through several of that play's unfunniest lines are relished and look no better for the experience. Donald McWhinnie, the director, had an unenviable task. Even the funniest moments, such as Miss Hale settling herself amid her frothing pink petticoats as if lounging in a hubble bath, suggest either the bleakness of opulence or the corrosiveness of failure. Neither, in the long run, is a laughing matter.

Anthony Masters

Francis Greenwich

The secular public has always had a soft spot for St Francis of Assisi; but, whether or not this factor weighed with Julian Mitchell in choosing him as a

hero, his play is calculated to inflame the prejudices of non-Catholic spectators.

Francis is a stage biography in a manner that would have looked dated to Dorothy L. Sayers. The heart sinks at the first moments of David William's production when a group of Dark-Age rowdies burst in, roaring a drinking song in strict organon, and referring to the absent Francis as "the best master of revels we've ever had".

The missing tearaway then appears, having just undergone lightning conversion and kissed a leper, whereupon his cronies slink away leaving Francis to receive further instruction from an illuminated crucifix. Church repair is the first job, and he sets to with a will by putting the altar back in place - a simple task as it seems to be made of plywood.

In no time, Francis has gathered converts to his new order, and is preaching to the birds. Rome has doubts, but, as his rule of total poverty is taken literally from the Gospels, it gets papal approval, "orthodox enthusiasm" always being welcome.

Then, the backsliding begins. Some brothers start having an unhealthy interest in getting a roof over their heads, and owning things like psalters. And what should they do with beans that have to be soaked overnight if they are forbidden to take any thought of the morrow?

For a while, Francis brushes these obstacles aside, but as his order grows, sending missions around Europe and taking Francis himself to the Crusades, the original band of beggar preachers turns into a corporate establishment. Disillusioned, Francis disowns it, and when we last see him, his naked body is being loaded with all the

pomp and mythology of the church.

If Mr Mitchell intended this as a parable on the fate of successful visionaries, all it has to say is that talented ideas-men are apt to get engulfed in administration, and that the revisionists win in the end. Can the author of Another Country be saying anything as elementary as that?

If, on the other hand, this is a devotional play, it is not going to lead any non-believers into the fold. Francis has one excellent early scene when brought to a clerical court by his father for theft, he not only repays the money but renounces his inheritance by stripping naked. But, thereafter, he appears not simply as an intransigent idealist but as a classic case of Christ-fixated lunacy.

Even in his ecstatic early days, radiating seraphic love as he instructs us to change our lives, there is nothing to suggest his spell over the hearers. And, as time and disillusion close in on his enthusiasm changes into wrath and loathing.

On one side, the play sets out to discredit the church authorities for betraying him. On the other, it does a hatchet job on Francis himself, dwelling gloatingly on suppurating flesh and physical anguish and allowing his love of God to express itself through a fixed hatred for earthly life.

Keith Branagh is a marvellous young actor, but the lack of anything approaching ordinary human feeling - apart from a few scattered gasps, and a well-motivated dislike for his human father - confines his performance to one of showy rhetoric. Christopher Hancock, Frederick Treves and other good actors are likewise left clutching stereotypes.

Irrving Wardle

Television

Faith in music

prissiness of the familiar Dent and Britten versions of the score. I did not count, but most of the 69 original songs seemed to be included.

Gay worked a revolution in 1728 with this Hundred Best Tunes score by actually making his actors sing, not leaving the music to self-contained interludes. The plucky actors in Dr Jonathan's show sang the modest tunes with modest skill. Roger Daltrey's much-heralded

ed Macheath turned out to be mainly swagger and girl-propping: he hit his songs with a bluntness that was almost comical.

Stratford John's policeman-turned-Peachum rolled easily through the melodies; Peter Bayliss's Lockit, given a doubling bassoon in the orchestra, was incomparably grotesque.

The best match of voice and acting came from Macheath's two rival lovers: Carol Hall's Polly, pure of voice but

passionate in temper; and Rosemary Ashe's Lucy, small and fierce, who suddenly blossomed in one of Purcell's three superb melodies. Isla Blair was a sinister, serious Jenny. The arrangements by Jeremy Barlow were uncluttered; John Eliot Gardiner conducted the baroque band crisply.

In Juliet Bravo (BBC1) an overwrought policeman started punching a man in a hospital waiting room. In Popping Tom (BBC1), the chilling 1960 movie girls were killed by a man as he filmed them. What a civilized place Hogarth's London was.

Nicholas Kenyon

Rock

Oates, their act is summed up by the fact that one sings, the other does not.

Still, the duo have enjoyed enormous chart success with a string of hits and a popular album, modestly titled Fantastic. As expected they turned on a slick display, repeating "Bad Boys" "Who's Rap" "Enjoy What You Do?" and "Young Guns (Go For It)" until every last exclamation mark had been rapped home.

The show is made nearly bearable by session men who give the songs a credibility they

would otherwise lack while Michael and Ridgeley's slender talent is also occasionally disguised by the efforts of their smart dancing partners, Shirley and Pepsi.

Michael attempted a couple of soul ballads during the set; his solo single "Careless Whisper" suggested a more thoughtful direction. For now Wham! are living proof of the old blues maxim: the men do not know, but the little girls understand.

Max Bell

Concert

Hysterical precision

BBCSO/Tabachnik Festival Hall/Radio 3

Perhaps one should refrain from comparisons at so early a stage, but my goodness there was a lot more life in Friday's opening concert of the Music of Eight Decades series that has so far appeared in the companion Great British Music Festival. There was also a lot more death, with the main work being Ligeti's massively solemn and hysterically funny, or massively funny and hysterically solemn, Requiem of the mid-Sixties.

Michael Tabachnik conducted a clean, clear, evenly-paced performance of this wholly extraordinary piece, recognizing that the drama and the absurdity depend on the most exact precision. The first movement's slowly rising cloud was utterly cold, and so all the more alien and - awesome. Possibly the Kyrie, muttered by shifting mobs of choral voices, was more effective for radio listeners: the sight of ranks of black-clothed ladies and gentlemen does detract from one's sense of the heedless crowd. But the Dies irae is so rich in the comic macabre that no visual formality can keep it in check, especially when its nice thrusts of terror and mockery are being placed with such accuracy as they were here.

Sarah Walker was the strong mezzo soloist, and Dorothy Dorow carefully filled in the musical high screams for an indisposed Phyllis Bryn-Julson. Both were nicely spiritualized in the short last movement, where

they appear as sole survivors of Armageddon.

From the same period of frenetic, explosive activity in the dying avant garde we had the Cello Concerto by Bernd Alois Zimmermann, a work which pulled off the remarkable feat of making Boulez dance with Henze. Here were the flashes and fountains of pitched percussion music from the Frenchman's recent *Eclair*; there were the decadent jazzy undertones of Zimmermann's German contemporary. And, through it all, was threaded a line of intense virtuosity for the soloist, which Heinrich Schiff made into a keen, pared down, incisive display of musicianship.

The concerto's balletic scenario - it is a triptych of imaginary triple encounters among varied personages - may have remained obscure, but the cross-play of characterful musical statements was thoroughly aroused, and the work revealed as one of this puzzling composer's most perfectly achieved, triumphant in its oddity and unconnectedness.

Before this, we had heard Schoenberg's *Transfigured Night* given almost equally colourful treatment. The BBC may not field the most virtuoso string orchestra in the world, but Mr Tabachnik's warm lead was followed with impressive honesty and endeavour and many individual beauties of texture, harmony and tune had the space to shine in a performance of thoughtful slowness.

Paul Griffiths

LOW PRICE PREVIEWS ALL THIS WEEK AND NEXT Every eve at 7.15. Mats on Sats 2pm



An unknown teenager became an instant star in Otto Preminger's movie *Saint Joan*. Later, in *Breathless*, she conquered the critics. She had achieved the American dream - success, fame, riches. Then she supported controversial political issues. The FBI stepped in. And stopped her.

Composer Marvin Hamlisch. Lyricist Christopher Adler. Dramatist Julian Barry. Director Peter Hall

Cast of over 30 includes: Jess Ackland (Romain Gary), Elizabeth Counsell (Jean), Kelly Hunter (Young Jean), David Ryall (J. Edgar Hoover), John Savident (Otto Preminger)

AND FROM 10am ON DAY - TRANSFORM SEATS £5 NATIONAL THEATRE (OLIVIER) Phone 01-928 2552 Credit Cards 01-928 5533

Advertisement for William Dobson's 'The Royalists at War' at the National Portrait Gallery. Includes details about the play, the gallery, and ticket information.

Wham! Hammersmith Odeon

Watching Wham! perform live confirms the suspicion that 1983 has marked the return of the teenybopper. Wham! fans, the majority young girls, possess all the characteristics that define the type: they scream constantly, they know all the words, they cling to each other for comfort and their parents are waiting in the theatre foyer to whisk them back to bed afterwards.

Wham! are in the same tradition that spawned Bobbie Soxers and Beatlemania. Managed by the Sixties Svengali Simon Napier Bell, they are rehearsed to set out fantasy up to the hilt. The lead singer, George Michael, draws out a performance that is alternately lascivious and embarrassing, and always hilarious. His shimmer foil, Andrew Ridgeley, simpers shyly at Michael's side, clutching a decorative guitar with minimum effect. As with the American soul duo Hall and

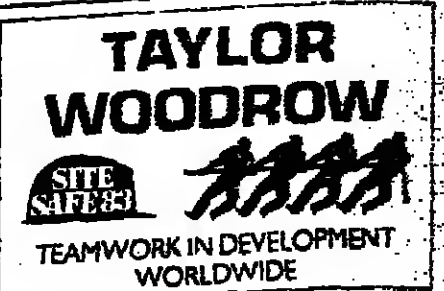


Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Today. Dealings End, Nov 11. Contango Day, Nov 14. Settlement Day, Nov 21. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)



THE TIMES 1000 1982/1983 The World's Top Companies. The top 1000 UK companies with all statistical details plus addresses. The 500 leading European companies and American, Japanese, Irish, Canadian, Hong Kong companies, etc. £18.00 Available from bookshops or direct at 012 253 including postage.

Main stock market table with columns for Company, Capitalization, Price, Change, Gross Div, Div Yield, and P/E. Includes sections for BRITISH FUNDS, COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN, LOCAL AUTHORITIES, BANKS AND DISCOUNTS, and DOLLAR STOCKS.

THE WEEK AHEAD

£36m profit forecast in first half for Reed

Second quarter figures for Reed International tomorrow and interim results from Marks & Spencer on Wednesday provide the focus of attention in another quiet week for company owners. Marks & Spencer should report figures showing a continued climb in both volume sales and profits. Margins are expected to recover sharply after last year's fall to give a profit before tax of between £93.3m and £115m against £105m and £115m against £93.3m last time. The dividend should rise from 1.85 to 2p. Brokers expect Reed to make about £15m to £16m in what is traditionally the poorest profit-making quarter. But this is considerably better than the £9.7m Reed made in the corresponding period last year, which was affected by the extraordinary cost of rationalisation and the loss of the £10m profit while the loss-making Odham's printing firm has been sold to Mr Robert Maxwell's BPC.

In the last two weeks, Reed's share price has begun to look forward to the planned £100m public sale of the Mirror Group early next year. This will end a generally unhappy association for Reed and free resources for the development of the group's other publishing interests. Tomorrow also sees half year figures from Flight Refuelling, the high-flying, if small aerospace components group. When the company acquired the Hunteleigh Group in a £30m share bid in August, the directors forecast profits of £5m for 1983, excluding any contribution from Hunteleigh. Most of this will probably accrue in the second half of the year because of a number of important contracts that will begin to feed through to results then. The interim pre-tax profit is not higher than £2.3m.

A four-month contribution from Hunteleigh should boost full-year returns above the forecast £2.75m last time. But it is 1984 when the AW & B Harrier, the Tornado, the Hawk VTX and the JP233 weapons system should generate sizeable work for the company, that the exceptionally high rating on the share price is looking. Broker, Savory Mills, expects the company to make £9m in 1984. Another company reporting figures tomorrow is British Car Auctions, the second-hand car group run by the ebullient Mr David Wickins. Helped by acquisitions in the United States, pretax profits are expected to rise to a little over £6m, against £3.7m last time. It has been a busy year for Mr Wickins. He helped to put together a rescue package of finance for Group Lotus, the Norfolk sports car company, and he has been active in several stock market situations with his business associate, Mr Michael Ashcroft, chairman of Hawley Group. Mr Ashcroft, who only recently emerged as a big shareholder in Miss World, is strongly rumoured to have built up a holding in Ms Debbie Moore's Pinesapple Dance Studios, which reports half-year results on Wednesday. Wednesday also brings interim results from Ellis & Goldstein, the ladies' clothing manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer. These are expected to show that the company is making good progress towards returning its profits to the level of previous years. In 1982, it made just over £1m and brokers are looking for a 50 per cent improvement.

ECONOMIC VIEW

Trends to cheer up the City

Recent surveys have shown some fading of business confidence in the last few months, particularly over export prospects, though the CBI is still predicting modest growth of output over the next 12 months or so. Britain's currency and money markets have been quiet of late, with the authorities sitting tight for the moment. Many market watchers expect a further 1/2 per cent point cut in bank base lending rates by Christmas, but this is likely to come later rather than sooner. The most interesting economic statistic this week may prove to be the October unemployment total, out on Thursday. There are growing signs that the labour market is close to a turning point. Other figures published this week include October official reserves, advance energy statistics for September and October capital issues and redemptions, all on Wednesday. September housing starts on Thursday, and final September car and commercial vehicle production on Friday.

Jeremy Warner

Table with columns A-B, Company, Price, Change, Gross Div, Div Yield, and P/E. Includes sections for BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL, and UNLISTED SECURITIES.

As disclosed in a special forecast dividend corrected dividend and interim dividend. Price at publication. Capitalization in £ million. P/E ratio at publication. Tax free. Prices adjusted for late dealings.







American notebook

So this is the world of disinflation

The financial markets are not in a happy mood, despite the welcome and unexpected drop of \$2.4 billion in the country's basic money supply announced on Friday.

The stock markets are equally unhappy. The failure of the bond market to achieve a good rally has locked in stock market yields and hence has put a ceiling on stock market prices.

Special factors have hit the stock markets - notably the change in the computer industry and the grave uncertainties about the major banks' exposure to loans to the Third World.

USM REVIEW

Acorn pins hopes of share revival on new microcomputer

Acorn Computers' performance since it joined the Unlisted Securities Market earlier this month has been abysmal. Advertised as one of the most successful names in computers and with the financial expertise of Lazard Brothers, the merchant bankers, and Cazenove, the brokers, the shares have continued to lose ground.

The BBC label has been of immense value to UK sales, but its influence is not so impressive overseas, he says. As a result, Acorn is putting heavy emphasis on sales of its new electron microcomputer launched earlier this year.



Michael Peters: luring investors with origami

Michael Peters is following design companies Alderson and Fitch along the path to the USM. But this is the first company to promote itself with radio and television advertising to trumpet their way to the stock exchange.

Acorn has already embarked on negotiations with the BBC to have the contract renewed. Asked if there was any chance of losing the contract, the joint managing director, Mr Christopher Curry, replied: "Oh goodness me, no. They have no intention of going elsewhere."

Table titled 'Base Lending Rates' listing various banks and their interest rates for different terms.

Table titled 'Unlisted Securities' with columns for Company, Price, Change, and Dividend Yield.

THIS NOTICE DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFER FOR SALE AND THE STOCKS LISTED BELOW ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASE DIRECT FROM THE BANK OF ENGLAND. OFFICIAL DEALINGS IN THE STOCKS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE ARE EXPECTED TO COMMENCE ON MONDAY, 31st OCTOBER 1983.

ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT STOCK
The Bank of England announces that Her Majesty's Treasury has created on 28th October 1983, and has issued to the Bank, additional amounts, as indicated, of each of the Stocks listed below.

Table titled 'EUROBOND PRICES' and 'FIXED-INTEREST STOCKS' listing various financial instruments and their prices.

Flick knife is an offensive weapon made for causing injury to the person

Regina v Simpson (Calvin) Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Mustill and Mr Justice Leonard. [Judgment delivered October 28]

Restriction of Offensive Weapons Act 1959 as "any knife which has a blade which opens automatically by hand pressure applied to a button, spring or other device in or attached to the handle of the knife, sometimes known as a 'flick knife' or 'flick gun'."

It was never easy to say where the line should be drawn in such a situation. The Court of Appeal had held that the category into which a sheath knife fell was a matter for the jury because, in effect, it depended on the sort of knife which was in the sheath.

The Court of Appeal resolved doubt about whether judicial notice could be taken of a flick knife being an offensive weapon "made for causing injury to the person" within section 1(4) of the Prevention of Crime Act 1953.

No direct action in tort against sub-agent

Balsamo v Medici and Another Before Mr Justice Walton [Judgment delivered October 21]

His Lordship held in the Chancery Division that someone called Balsamo, an Italian collector of vintage cars, was entitled, as against the first defendant, Giuseppe Medici, to recover from him the sum of £12,462, being part of the proceeds of sale resulting from the sale of his 1937 Frazer-Nash BMW 328, together with interest thereon since December 15, 1981, and that the action had to be dismissed as against the second defendant, Peter Morris, who had, at Mr Medici's request, collected from the auctioneer the cheque for the proceeds of sale but whose conduct, if he had owned any duty of care to the plaintiff, was negligent as could possibly be imagined.

It was unfortunate for the plaintiff that Mr Medici never served any writ on him until after his Lordship could see no possible answer to it, for Mr Morris had not complied with Mr Medici's instruction to him. In a sense, the action was what Mr Morris would have done if he had been instructed to do so.

MR JUSTICE WALTON said that Carlo Savario Balsamo, an Italian resident in Italy, owned a 1937 Frazer-Nash BMW 328 car, which he got his friend, Giuseppe Medici, a car dealer, to transport to England for sale by auction with a reserve price of £12,500.

Director named at Lloyds

Lloyds Bank: Lord Saye and Sele has become a director of the South Midlands regional board.

Midland Bank: Mr A. E. Robinson, previously regional director, Home Counties, has been made assistant general manager UK operations, Mr J. N. Boreham, previously regional director, Bristol, succeeds Mr Robinson as regional director, Home Counties.

British Aerospace: Air Chief Marshal Sir David Evans, formerly Vice Chief of Defence Staff (Personnel and Logistics), has joined British Aerospace as military adviser to the Aircraft Group, succeeding Air Chief Marshal Sir Denis Smallwood, who has retired.

'Cause' has common-sense meaning

F. J. H. Wrothwell Ltd v Yorkshire Water Authority Before Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice McCullough [Judgment delivered October 26]

The word "cause" was a simple English word in everyday usage and it did not become anything different when it was used in the Water Act of 1973, when Parliament, when there were justices to consider whether a certain result had been caused by the activities of a defendant, they needed only to apply their common sense.

MR JUSTICE McCULLOUGH said the defendant company founded by its director, Mr D. Wright, had deliberately poured into its drains 12 gallons of Bisidin, a concentrated herbicide known to be toxic to fish, which by a system of drainage, known as Mr Wright's drain, ultimately entered a stream known as Fickering Beck, and, as expected, the public sewage system. The defendant company had been convicted of (1) having "caused or permitted" the stream to be polluted, contrary to section 2 of the 1951 Act, and (2) having "caused or permitted" the stream to be polluted by the discharge of a substance into the water, contrary to section 4 of the 1973 Act.

MR JOHN LAWS for the defendant company, Mr Shaun Spencer for the authority.



















HORIZONS

The Times Guide to Career development

Pitfalls of teaching abroad

Over the last ten to 15 years, Teaching English as a Foreign Language (EFL) has become a popular field for young graduates. The opportunity to spend a couple of years living and working abroad is one of its main attractions...

Jobs teaching English in foreign countries are still plentiful. Helen Steadman examines the pros and cons...

training. Without experience, one is most likely to be offered a job in one of the Mediterranean countries (Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece), or possibly in France, Germany or Sweden. For experienced teachers, the field is much wider...

From the late 1960s until the mid-1970s employment in EFL teaching grew rapidly. Private language schools mushroomed in Britain and sometimes people with no qualifications other than the ability to speak English were recruited as teachers abroad...

Abroad, the picture is brighter, and it is certainly still possible for a young graduate to find an initial post, particularly if he or she has taken some form of basic EFL teacher

most of the opportunity to get to know the foreign country and its people. However, most teachers eventually want to return home, and when they do so they are likely to have difficulties in finding employment. The EFL market in this country has been in decline since the late 1970s...

As a response to this, many returning teachers seek to improve their qualifications by taking further training; this is only a partial solution, as even for the better qualified, there are only a certain number of jobs to go round...

An information sheet in EFL teaching can be obtained by sending an SAE to Career Horizons, The Times, Room 137, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8CC.

Newsround: accountants in demand

Britain's accountants are once again in strong demand after two years of recession. In particular, young qualified accountants are in peak demand, and many attain a salary level soon after qualification...

These are the main findings of the Autumn 1983 Survey of Salaries in Accountancy and Banking published last month by Accountancy Personnel. Potential entrants to the profession will be pleased to discover that, according to its findings, graduate trainees are being recruited by firms of chartered accountants in larger numbers than originally predicted...

School leavers may be interested to learn that the survey also reveals that larger numbers of unqualified but experienced accounting assistants and bookkeepers are again required and can now achieve salary increases when changing jobs...

Management. The cost is £165, including the examination fee. Students will be selected by interview, on the basis of their potential. The closing date for application is November 30. Forms are available from S. Little, Course Administrator, TMPT, 85 St George's Square, London SW1V 3RZ.

In line with the current encouragement of potential entrepreneurs, a one-day course Finding the Right Business Idea is being organized by the London Enterprise Agency and the London Regional Management Centre, to be held twice over the next few weeks. The course aims to explore with participants the many ways into self-employment, and to determine whether they have the right character and skills to be successful...

HOUGHTON POULTRY RESEARCH STATION. A Grant-Aided Institute of the Agricultural Research Council. HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MICROBIOLOGY. The Governing Body of Houghton Poultry Research Station seeks applicants for the Headship of the Department of Microbiology...

LATYMER UPPER SCHOOL. King Street, Hammersmith, London, W6 9LR. ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS 1984. MAIN SCHOOL. Entrance examinations for boys whose date of birth is between 1st September 1972 and 31st August 1973 will be held on Saturday 4th February 1984...

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL. 6th Form Scholarships, 1984. Academic Scholarships are offered to boys and girls wishing to enter the 6th Form at Westminster in September 1984. Each day and weekly boarding. Pupils are eligible for scholarships...

CHANNING SCHOOL HIGHGATE, LONDON N6 5HF. Girls' Independent Day School. Sixth Form Scholarship 1984. The Scholarship examination will be held at the school on Friday afternoon 27th January and Saturday morning 28th January...

UNIVERSITY OF STRATHCLYDE. The Law School. CHAIR OF LAW. The University invites applications for a Chair of Law. Applicants should be able to provide academic leadership in an area of the Law School's work...

UNIVERSITY OF KENT AT CANTERBURY. PERSONAL SOCIAL SERVICES RESEARCH UNIT. DOMICILIARY CARE FOR THE ELDERLY. Applications are invited for a post of Research Fellow within the Personal Social Services Research Unit...

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD. LECTURESHIP IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING AND FUEL TECHNOLOGY. This is a re-advertisement of a higher salary. Applications are invited from men and women for the above post...

University of Aberdeen. APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARY. Applications are invited for the appointment of Secretary to the University from 1 October 1984 following the retirement of Mr T. B. Stewart...

SCHILLER INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY. The American University in Europe. Associate, Bachelor and Master degrees offered by Schiller International University...

CHERWOOD COLLEGE. Cookery courses & catering studies. Moderate fees for expert tuition in friendly atmosphere. 10 lessons. Hotel Reception Course. 4 weeks intensive. Expert tuition. Excellent facilities...

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM. DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING. RESEARCH ASSISTANT. Applications are invited for the above vacancy in a busy working on spark ignition engine research...

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM. DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING. RESEARCH ASSISTANT. Applications are invited for the above vacancy in a busy working on spark ignition engine research...

SCHILLER INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY. The American University in Europe. Associate, Bachelor and Master degrees offered by Schiller International University...

A JAPANESE CONSULTING FIRM. is looking for a Gentleman (aged around 45 and up) with experience in Education in Middle East, particularly in Saudi Arabia...

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM. DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING. RESEARCH ASSISTANT. Applications are invited for the above vacancy in a busy working on spark ignition engine research...

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UNIVERSITY OF STRATHCLYDE. CHAIR OF MATHEMATICS. The University invites applications for a Chair in Mathematics. The successful candidate will be expected to have an active research interest in a branch of mathematics with particular application to engineering and applied science...

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITIES' JOINT BOARD FOR SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS. An Assistant to the Secretaries. Grade 1 will be required in September 1984 or as soon as possible thereafter. The duties of the post will relate to the organization of school examinations, day-to-day administration, attendance at meetings with teachers, and visits to schools...

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW. LECTURER IN COMPUTING SCIENCE. Applications are invited for a Lecturer in Computing Science, suitable from 1st September 1984 or such date as may be arranged.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. The London School of Economics & Political Science. LECTURESHIP IN SOCIAL HISTORY. Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Social History in the Department of Economic History...

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION AND SOCIAL WORK. Chair of Social Work/Social Work Studies. Applications are invited for the above post from graduates with the degree of Bachelor of Social Work...

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER. SCHOOL OF EDUCATION. MASTER OF EDUCATIONAL STUDIES 1984-85. The University of Leicester School of Education invites applications from suitably qualified candidates for the M.Ed. Studies. This degree has been designed to provide teachers and administrators with an opportunity to extend their professional education at an advanced level...

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER. SCHOOL OF EDUCATION. 1984-85. The University of Leicester School of Education offers four separate full-time and part-time degree courses leading to the award of the M.A. (Education) 1) SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION 2) HISTORY OF EDUCATION 3) PSYCHOLOGY OF EDUCATION 4) PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION...

EXHIBITION ROAD SOUTH KENSINGTON LONDON S.W.7. INTERRELATED LECTURES BY MR. GAVIN C. GORDON M.B. Ch.B. F.R.C.S. (S) ON 2nd, 9th, and 16th DECEMBER, 1983 6th JANUARY 1984 AT 7 P.M. 1. Levels of neurological development, cerebral palsy. 2. Body sense, Origin and development. 3. Perception, Basis and development. 4. (a) Mind in terms of Psychology. (b) A safe source of clean, illimitable, atomic energy.

TRURO HIGH SCHOOL, CORNWALL. HEAD. The Headship of this Independent Church of England Day and Boarding School becomes vacant in September, 1984. The School is represented on the Girls' Schools' Association and the Association of Governing Bodies of Girls' Public Schools...

King's College Cambridge. CHAPLAIN. in Holy Orders of the Church of England to take pastoral care of students and chorists and participate in services from September 1984. Details from the Dean's Secretary, King's College, Cambridge, CB2 1ST. Telephone 0223 350411. Closing date for applications 25 November 1983.

LUCKLEY-OARFIELD SCHOOL, WOKINGHAM, BERKS. HEAD. required to take up duties in September 1984 following the retirement of Mrs W. M. Gordon BSc Dip Ed after ten years. The present school numbers 26 girls including the boarders between 11 and 18 years. The school is an independent Church of England foundation, with an excellent tradition of high standards. Full details will be supplied on request in the form of an information leaflet. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Luckley-Oarfield School, Wokingham, RG40 2JH. Tel: 0494 24111.

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

NOTICE

Handwritten note: 15/10/83

BBC 1

6.30 Breakfast AM
6.30 Breakfast Time with Susan Scott and Miles Smith
7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00 and 9.25: sport at 6.35 and 7.25; exercises at 6.45 and 8.15; Diane Dora's diet at 8.50; John Stapleton with topical guest at 7.05; Popsie cartoon at 7.20; The Monday Morn at 7.50; Judi Dench's star romance at 8.05; the day's television preview at 8.35 and the TV-am doctor at 9.29

TV-am

6.45 Good Morning Britain presented by Mark Owen and John Stapleton
7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00 and 9.25: sport at 6.35 and 7.25; exercises at 6.45 and 8.15; Diane Dora's diet at 8.50; John Stapleton with topical guest at 7.05; Popsie cartoon at 7.20; The Monday Morn at 7.50; Judi Dench's star romance at 8.05; the day's television preview at 8.35 and the TV-am doctor at 9.29

TV/LONDON

9.00 Antiques Roadshow Arthur Negun and Hugh Scotty in St Austell (8.40)
10.30 Play School presented by Carol Chell with guest Stuart Bradley 10.55
12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Frances Cowardale
1.00 The Weather prospects come from Bill Giles
1.25 Regional news (London and SE only)
1.50 The News with headlines followed by news headlines with subtitles 1.50 Pebble Mill at One Today marks the debut of Anne Ford as a regular guest on the programme
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2.00 See Hear! Magazine programme for the hard of hearing (shown yesterday)
2.25 The News with headlines followed by news headlines with subtitles 1.50 Pebble Mill at One Today marks the debut of Anne Ford as a regular guest on the programme
2.50 The News with headlines followed by news headlines with subtitles 1.50 Pebble Mill at One Today marks the debut of Anne Ford as a regular guest on the programme
3.55 Play School presented by Stuart McGugan 4.20
4.25 Jaekemary Hannah Gordon with part one of Mr MacFarlane's Farmhouse at 4.15
4.40 Cadogan: The New Misadventures of Ithabod Crane 5.05
5.10 Blue Peter with Simon and Golder on the 72 mile railway journey from Seattle to Carlsbad
5.40 Study Minutes with news at 5.40, regional magazines at 5.53 and weather at 6.15
6.40 Cartoons: Tom and Jerry
6.50 Terry and June The first of a new series featuring the long-wedded on-screen couple
7.00 The Real World presented by Sue Jay and Michael Podd
7.30 The News with headlines followed by news headlines with subtitles 1.50 Pebble Mill at One Today marks the debut of Anne Ford as a regular guest on the programme
8.00 Never the Tush: Comedy series about a couple of antique dealers whose only off-spring have married one another. The fathers' happy anticipation of grandparenthood is shattered when the young marries declares that they will not be having any children
8.30 World in Action: A Serious Medical Emergency. An examination of the growing use of deputising services by GPs in Britain
8.50 The News with headlines followed by news headlines with subtitles 1.50 Pebble Mill at One Today marks the debut of Anne Ford as a regular guest on the programme
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9.10 News
9.25 News
10.30 News
11.25 News
11.30 News
11.50 News
12.00 News

BBC 2

9.10 Daytime on Two: Choosing a degree course. 9.30 The work of a post office cadet. 10.00 You and Me. 10.15 Songs from Africa, Trinidad and Tobago sung by children. 10.30 Strama, a play about the 1834 Workhouse Act. 11.00 The conquest of cholera. 11.25 Talkabout. 11.42 Censorship: the limits of freedom
12.10 Development issues in India. 12.40 On the Rocks. 1.05 Multicultural Education (links at 1.20). 1.28 Politics. A study of this year's general election in the Edinburgh East constituency. 2.01 Words and Pictures. 2.18 What is energy? 2.40 Music: records. Close-down at 3.00.
5.35 News summary with subtitles.
5.40 Refereeing. Lesson three in the four part series designed to make the rules of football association more lucid. The narrator is John Motson.
6.05 Orange Hill. Episode five of the comprehensive school drama.
6.30 The Gaffer, by Ted Walker. The first of five narrative dramas. Archie is determined to teach his son a lesson but as the sands grassed-up and ready to melt the Channel he begins to wonder who is being taught a lesson. The narrator is Leo McKern.
7.00 Riverside. A special feature an edition from the Red Cave Club. Music is provided by a big band group called The Spectrum.
8.00 Rowan and Martin's Laugh-In. American comedy series.
8.30 The News with headlines followed by news headlines with subtitles 1.50 Pebble Mill at One Today marks the debut of Anne Ford as a regular guest on the programme
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12.00 News

CHANNEL 4

2.45 Film: Edison, the Man (1940) starring Spencer Tracy. A straightforward biography of the American inventor. With Thomas Alva Edison. With Charles Coburn as General Powell, the magnate who has faith in the pioneering work of Edison. Directed by Clarence Brown.
4.45 Countdown. Another edition of the fast-moving anagrams and mental arithmetic competition.
5.15 The Dick Van Dyke Show. A vintage American comedy about the Partridge family, the daughter-in-law, Mary Richards, appears to be under the influence of drink every time she hears a bell ring. Also starring Mary Tyler Moore.
5.48 News Today. The crazy Lucy and her children invade Carol Burnett's television show in order to persuade her to appear in the High school play.
8.15 Counting On. Fred Harris with another in his helpful series for those who cannot face calculation. His subject this evening is the 24-hour clock, the key to timetables.
6.48 Hey Good Looking! The first of five consecutive nightly programmes presented by Peter York on the subject of style (see Choice).
7.00 Channel Four News. Comment on his hobby horse tonight is Dr Stephen Street, director, Prison Reform Trust.
8.00 Top C's and T's featuring Julia Migenes Johnson in a selection of the best melodies of the world of opera and light music. The programme includes works by Richard Rodgers, Stephen Sondheim, Ivor Novello, Noel Coward and George Gershwin. Also appearing are Jean Bailey, Marilyn Hill-Smith, Peter Morrison and Ramon Remedios.
8.00 Conversation Pieces. The first in a new series of animated films enacting recorded conversations. Tonight we hear the patter of door-to-door door salesmen.
9.05 The Arabesque. The fourth in the semi-part series examining the history of the Arab races from Alexandria, one of the leading living Arab poets, tracing the 2000 years history of the Koran.
10.05 The Prisoner. Episode seven sees the arrival of a new inmate for the village, this time with a name - Nadis. She also tries to escape but is captured, tortured and assigned to the Prisoner as a maid. Starring Patrick McGoohan, John McEwan and Nedra Gray.
11.05 The Eleventh Hour. Film: The Battle of Chateaubriant. The Coup d'Etat (1957). An examination of the political events that led to the coup which overthrew Charles de Gaulle in 1957. Directed by Patricio Guzman.
12.40 Close-down.

CHOICE

The growing use by Britain's general practitioners of deputising services, a trend that is at present under review by Health Minister, Kenneth Clark, is the subject of World in Action's A SERIOUS MEDICAL EMERGENCY (TV 8.00pm).
Fragment flouting of DRSS guidelines forbidding excessive use of the services for out of hours calls is admitted by more than half the doctors surveyed for the programme. The programme examines four cases in which a lack of communication between GPs and the deputising services proved fatal. World in Action talks to the relatives of those who died about the standard of medical care the patients received from deputising services.
World in Action disturbingly

CHOICE

the series is the publication of York's The Skeans Ranger Diary, which, if you appreciate his tongue-in-cheek humour, is a splendid follow-up to his book that brought the Hooray Henrys and the Darling Diaries to the notice of the general public.
On the night traditionally belonging to witches and hobgoblins, Peter Nichols, in KALEIDOSCOPE (Radio 4 9.15pm) discusses horror as portrayed in films and fiction with writers of the genre. All are morbidly curious about their work which they find is an outlet for their own tensions, triggered, it would seem, from an unhappy childhood. How unhappy may be gauged from extracts read by the spookily-voiced Valerie Dyal.

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12.40 Close-down.

Radio 4

7.00 News.
7.30 Talk of the Devil. An anthology for Halloween. Presented by Brian Sibley.
7.40 The Book of the Dead in her hair. A portrait of Andrea Adams by Roger Strang, who brought love and life to the lives of many children in her care.
8.00 The Monday Play 'Thursday's Child' by Margaret Simpson. A story about a case of child-battering in which the parents refuse to admit responsibility and social workers eventually decide to put the child up for adoption. Then, the mother decides to fight to get her daughter back. Read by Sheila Hancock and Maggie McCarthy.
8.15 Kaleidoscope: Halloween. A collection of short stories, full of Peter Nichols. Contributions from Peter Cushing, Vincent Price, Stephen King, Gene Wolf, Jack Clayton and others. The reader is Valerie Dyal. 8.55
10.00 The World Tonight. News.
10.30 Science Now. Recent discoveries and developments.
11.00 The Financial World Tonight.
11.25 Shipping Forecast.
11.30 The Financial World Tonight.
11.50 News.
12.15 Shipping Forecast.
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Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert part one.
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